

THE MADISONIAN

A NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO THE HOME CIRCLE

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TRANSYLVANIA

GETS \$54,177 FOR NEW DORMITORY—LARGER SUM THAN ORIGINALLY ASKED.

To Be Known as the John M. Ewing Hall for Men—Financial Condition of University Very Good.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Lexington, Ky.—President R. H. Crossfield, of Transylvania University, at the meeting of the Board of Curators announced that for the fund of \$50,000 which he was authorized a year ago to raise for the purpose of building a new dormitory he had secured subscriptions of \$54,177, an amount even larger than the original sum hoped for. He said fifty-five large and twenty-eight small rooms had been promised. John M. Ewing, of Morgan, Ky., headed the list of subscribers with \$15,000, and the dormitory will be named "The John M. Ewing Hall for Men."

Mrs. William Newcomer, of Beaver Creek, subscribed \$1,000 for a reception hall in memory of her husband, William Newcomer. William Sale, of this county, gave \$1,000 for a dining hall which will be named in his honor. President Crossfield stated that \$197,000 had been subscribed to the permanent funds of Transylvania and the College of Bible in legacies and notes payable at the deaths of the makers. The financial condition of the university, he said, was better than ever before. The Board of Curators authorized President Crossfield to raise \$40,000 to install a heating and lighting plant for the old university building, in which stoves are still used for heating. The board also directed President Crossfield to employ an education day secretary, whose business will be to visit the churches of the Christian denomination and present the needs of the university and College of the Bible. At the session the Board of Curators authorized the leasing of Gratz Park to the city on the terms which had been agreed on. The curators who attended the meetings of the board were: W. H. Logan, Louisville; W. J. Thomas, Shelbyville; J. W. Gaines, Lawrenceburg; C. E. Tate and J. S. Hocker, Stanford; N. P. Van Meter, Winchester; J. T. Hinton, Paris; Dr. B. L. Coleman, the Rev. Mark Collins, W. W. Estill, W. H. Cassell, S. L. Van Meter, L. G. Cox, the Rev. I. J. Spencer, John T. Vance, Dr. J. C. Carrick, L. N. Williams, R. H. Smith, of Lexington, and Matthew Walton, chairman, and J. W. Porter, secretary.

CROP BLUEGRASS SEED LIGHT.

Carlisle, Ky.—Strippers are now gathering the bluegrass seed crop of Nicholas county, which is reported one of the lightest in years, running only about half the yield realized last year. A number of farmers sold their seed standing this year at prices ranging from \$3.50 to \$4 an acre, where the yield is about eight to ten bushels an acre. On these same places it averaged from 16 to 20 bushels last year.

TO BE ON COMMISSION.

Louisville, Ky.—President Wilson has practically decided on the appointment of S. T. Dollard, of Louisville, Ky., as one of the nine members of the new industrial commission. He made known this fact to Senators W. O. Bradley and Ollie M. James, of Kentucky, and was assured by them that they would have no objection to the appointment. Dollard is a prominent miller of Louisville.

TEAR DOWN OLD CHURCH.

Elkton, Ky.—The old Primitive Baptist church, near Fairview, which was erected in 1830 and has been the scene of many historic gatherings, is being torn down and will soon be nothing more than a memory. The congregation was at one time among the most flourishing in the state, but its membership has dwindled to two or three.

C. M. E. CHURCH CONFERENCE.

Carlisle, Ky.—The district conference of the C. M. E. church in the Cleveland district, composed of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee and some territory in other adjoining states, will meet in Wesley chapel, Henryville, this city, from June 17 to 22. Bishop C. H. Phillips, D. D., of Nashville, Tenn., will preside over the conference.

WHEAT BRINGS GOOD YIELD.

Elkton, Ky.—The wheat harvest is now in progress in Todd county, and a good yield is promised. The recent good rains have been of great benefit to corn and tobacco, and many acres of the weed have been seen the past few days.

EIGHT INDICTMENTS RETURNED.

Frankfort, Ky.—Reports received by the state game and fish department say that eight more indictments have been returned in Nelson county against distillers for polluting streams. The federal department has declared that it will not stock streams with fish when they are not protected, and it being reported to Executive Agent J. J. Ward that fish were being killed in Rolling Fork by distillery slops he visited Nelson and Laine counties. As a result of his investigation indictments have been returned against Taylor & Williams, Tom Moore Distilling Co., Mattingly & Moore Distilling Co., Clear Spring Distilling Co., Early Times Distilling Co., Greenbrier Distilling Co., T. W. Samuels Distilling Co., and W. B. Samuels Co.

WINCHESTER CHOSEN.

Mt. Sterling, Ky.—The second annual session of the Woman's Missionary society of the Methodist conference closed here with an address on "Social Service" by Dr. George Detwiler, of Nashville, Tenn. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Mrs. J. E. Grubbs, of Winchester; first vice president, Miss Anna Lewis, of Lexington; second vice president, Miss Kate Campbell, of Nicholasville; third vice president, Mrs. H. H. Lowry, of Nicholasville; fourth vice president, Mrs. J. H. Sistrunk, of Lexington. Winchester was chosen for next meeting.

ALLEGED POSTMISTRESS IS SHORT.

Erlanger, Ky.—Information was received at the postoffice department that Mrs. Rosa Finnell, postmistress at Erlanger, Ky., has resigned and that a probable shortage of from \$300 to \$700 exists in the accounts of the office. A postoffice inspector from Cincinnati has been sent to Erlanger, but his report has not been received in Washington. The postmistress's bondsmen are in communication with officials in Washington, and urging the immediate appointment of a temporary postmistress.

FALLS CITY GETS FORESTERS.

Covington, Ky.—Louisville was chosen as the next meeting place of the Catholic Order of Foresters of Kentucky, which concluded its annual convention here. Dr. P. J. O'Connor, George Hartlaub and J. W. Birkell came from Louisville as a committee to boost the international convention of Foresters to be held in the Falls city next August. At a banquet Dr. O'Connor explained arrangements being made in Louisville.

ORGANIZING A FARMERS' UNION.

Paducah, Ky.—R. L. Barnett, state secretary-treasurer of the Farmers' union, left for Lexington, where he will remain until July 4, and while in that section will organize. Brackin Robertson and two other counties. When these four counties are taken into the union it will be represented by 43 counties in the state. The state convention will be held July 22 in Lexington.

ENGINEER CHOSING MODEL ROAD.

Mt. Sterling, Ky.—Engineer James, of the governmental road department, at Washington, D. C., is here investigating the route between here and Maysville for the model road in Kentucky. James and a committee from here made the trip in automobiles. Should Mr. James endorse the project the road will be built under governmental charge.

JAS. B. HAGGIN MAKES DONATION.

Lexington, Ky.—James B. Haggin, the New York multimillionaire, and Henry Clay Frye, a well-known philanthropist of Rochester, N. Y., have each contributed \$500 toward the equipment of a swimming pool at Lincoln model school, this city, which is practically completed, and will be opened for use this week.

KENTUCKY GIRLS AT WELLESLEY

Lexington, Ky.—Among the girls who graduated with honors at Dana Hall school, Wellesley, were three Kentuckians, Miss Ruth E. Duncan, of Louisville, and Misses Ruth H. Simmonds and Anne M. Smith, of Lexington. The graduating class this year represents 25 different states.

ALLEGED VIOLATION TRUST LAW.

Elkton, Ky.—Commonwealth's Attorney Mallory has filed suit in the circuit court here against the American Seeding Co., alleging that it has violated the anti-trust law by entering into a conspiracy with certain other concerns to control the price of various articles of farming machinery. Judgment for \$5,000 is asked.

WRECK KILLS FIVE

PULLMAN CAR IS TELESKOPED BY WILD EXPRESS IN STAMFORD, CONN.

AIR BRAKES ARE BLAMED

All in Coach Are Killed or Injured When 1 1/2 Is Cut in Two by Engine Five of the Injured May Die.

Stamford, Conn., June 14.—Five persons are dead and scores injured, five fatally, following a rear-end collision on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad here Thursday afternoon.

The first section of the Boston express was standing in the station here and just about to resume its trip to New York when the second section of the train came rushing into the depot at almost full speed. The rear parlor car of the first train was telescoped by the engine of the second train and everybody in the car was either killed or injured.

The engineer of the second section said his air brakes failed to work and he was unable to control his train. Every doctor in Stamford was summoned by telephone to the station and rendered quick aid to the injured. Automobiles were pressed into service from every available source and the injured rushed to the hospital after they had been removed from the wreckage by the fire department.

The dead: Everett Haake Woodruff, Flushing, L. I.

Frank Canfield, Springfield, Mass., died at hospital.

Mrs. Burgess, Springfield, Mass. Mrs. D. J. Kelly, Winthrop, Mass. H. G. Howe, Hartford, Conn.

The seriously injured: J. Walton of New York, said to be official of Canadian Pacific railroad.

P. J. Gerity of Hackensack, N. J. Allan A. Warfield of Washington.

Rev. Arthur Berkeley of New York. F. B. Jennings of New York.

F. W. Patterson of Red Bank, N. J. D. J. Kelly of Winthrop, Mass., land agent of Canadian Pacific railroad.

TWO AUTO WRECKS KILL SIX

In Each Accident Passenger Trains Hit Cars at Crossings—Three Are Injured.

Springfield, Ill., June 12.—Marooned on a railroad track in front of a west-bound train, with their automobile engine "dead," four men met death at Riverton, seven miles east of here, when the train crashed into the machine. The dead are: P. J. Carroll, E. Iverson, J. H. Gauer, Chicago, and George Bartel, Springfield.

Giddens, Ia., June 12.—Their automobile, struck by a fast Northwestern passenger train three miles east of here, Lena and Rebecca Dudley, daughters of Robert Matthew Dudley, a prominent hardware merchant of Nashville, Tenn., were killed Tuesday. Mrs. Dudley and their negro chauffeur were seriously injured.

STATE WINS A BIG VICTORY

United States Supreme Court Decides on Important Legal Struggle in Minnesota.

Washington, June 11.—The power of the states to fix reasonable interstate rates on interstate railroads, until such time as congress shall choose to regulate these rates, was upheld Friday in a unanimous decision by the supreme court of the United States in the Minnesota freight and passenger rate cases.

The decision was a victory for the state on the interstate commerce phases of the controversy and upon the confiscatory features, with the exception of the portion affecting the Minneapolis & St. Louis.

SIX U. S. TROOPERS SLAIN

American Forces Capture Intruders of Sultan of Jolo in Fierce Battle With Moros.

Manila, P. I., June 14.—The intruders of the rebellious Moros under the sultan of Jolo at Bagsag were taken Thursday by the American forces after a fierce battle, in which the American casualties were six killed and 12 wounded.

The killed were two privates of company M, Eighth United States infantry, three members of the Fifty-first company of scouts and one member of the Twenty-ninth company of scouts. Lieut. Edwin H. Ratkley was wounded in the leg.

Man's Body Torn to Shreds. Rockford, Ill., June 14.—George Laurs, twenty-five years, of Chicago, met a terrible death Thursday when he was caught on a shafting in the basement of a furniture company and his body torn into shreds.

MAHMOUD SHEFKET PASHA



Grand vizier and minister of war of Turkey, who was assassinated in Constantinople by two men armed with revolvers.

TURK PREMIER SLAIN

MAHMOUD SHEFKET AND AIDE VICTIMS OF ASSASSINS.

Shot Down in Streets of Constantinople in Revenge for Murder of Nazim Pasha.

Constantinople, June 13.—Mahmoud Shefket Pasha, the Turkish grand vizier and minister of war, was shot and killed by assassins on the streets of this city. His aide-de-camp, Lieut. Ibrahim Bey, also was killed.

Prince Said Halim, foreign minister and ex-president of the council of state, has been appointed grand vizier ad interim. All the other ministers retain their portfolios.

The grand vizier was undoubtedly slain in revenge for the murder of Nazim Pasha, war minister and commander-in-chief of the Ottoman army. Nazim and Shefket had been bitter rivals.

Mahmoud Shefket Pasha and his aide were automobiling to the Sublime Porte when the murderers, who stood near the entrance of the building, fired upon the motor car with deadly aim.

Mahmoud Shefket Pasha, who came into power in January, has been exercising the prerogatives of military dictator. He was one of the chief leaders of the Young Turk party and the closest adviser of Enver Bey, the commander-in-chief of the Turkish army.

FLASHES OFF THE WIRE

Ironton, O., June 11.—According to local authorities, Barkley Flemming, twenty, of Coryville, O., a farmer, confessed here Monday to the murder of his mother, Mrs. Flemming, and his brother, Culbertson, twenty-five.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 12.—E. Dana Durand, director of the United States census, has accepted the position of director of the bureau of research in agricultural economics at the Minnesota Agricultural college.

Madrid, June 12.—The Spanish cabinet has resigned. Both branches of the cortes were simultaneously suspended.

Paris, June 13.—Prince Alexis Georges Karageorgievitch, cousin of the king of Serbia, espoused an American bride, Mrs. Hugo Pratt, nee Myra Pankhurst. The ceremony took place at Marle Rue d'Anjou Wednesday.

Chattanooga, Tenn., June 16.—A holocaust was narrowly averted here Friday when fire broke out in the jail, the lives of fifty prisoners being preserved only by lively work of fire department.

Hammondspont, N. Y., June 16.—An other country was added Friday to the list of those using American military flying machines when Brazil cabled Glenn Curtiss for the immediate delivery of a flying boat.

COLORADO JAIL GUARD SLAIN

Night Captain of State Penitentiary Killed in Pistol Duel With Escaped Convict.

Laveta, Colo., June 13.—John B. Russell, forty-five, night captain at the state penitentiary in Canon City, was shot through the heart and killed in a daylight duel at Laveta by Conley Baldwin, an escaped convict and box car robber. After receiving his wounds Russell fired two shots at Baldwin, which entered his abdomen causing wounds that will prove fatal.

URGES MONEY PROBE

HENRY CHARGES WALL STREET WITH BEING BACK OF CURRENCY BILL.

WANTS NO HASTE ACTION

Texas Declares Pujo Committee Merely Scratched Surface of Facts Underlying Concentration of Control of Credit and Asks Investigation.

Washington, June 16.—Representative Henry of Texas, chairman of the rules committee voicing the opposition of a considerable number of his Democratic colleagues in the house to the plan for currency legislation at the present session of congress Friday, openly accused Wall street interests of being back of the proposed legislation on that subject.

While favoring revision of both the banking and currency laws at the next session of congress, Mr. Henry insisted further investigation of the so-called money trust should be immediately pressed. The Pujo committee, he declared, barely scratched the surface of the facts underlying the concentration of control of money and credit, because the comptroller of the currency refused access to his records, making it impossible for the investigators to expose completely the existing relations between the Wall street bankers and their allies with the trusts and monopolies, stock gamblers and financial conspirators.

"Wall street bankers," he added, "now are demanding legislation on the currency question so they may make a market for their commercial paper (much of it based on rotten securities) and have currency issued on their assets."

Mr. Henry introduced a bill to amend the banking laws so as to make banking associations subject to the visitatorial powers "exercised or directed" by congress or by either house of congress.

Members of the house committee, while disposed to follow the party leadership are not agreed upon the necessity of currency legislation now. They are in a waiting mood and seeking light.

Charging that the only aim of the Wall street bankers was to pass the Aldrich bill "venerated over so as to fool the people," Mr. Henry said, the voters would be "wise to wake up and prepare for the greatest struggle they ever fought with the New York banking fraternity and the money trust."

"The Baltimore platform said nothing about currency legislation, except to repudiate and denounce the Aldrich currency bill," he said.

Amending the section of the Underwood tariff bill which would place on the free list all print paper valued at not more than 2 1/2 cents a pound, the majority members of the senate finance committee Friday voted to incorporate in the bill the provisions of the Canadian reciprocity act passed in 1911.

This action would extend the free list to include all print paper valued at not more than four cents a pound on the condition "that no export duty, export license fee or other license fee or other export charge of any kind whatsoever, or any prohibition or restriction in any way of the exportation shall have been imposed upon such paper, board or wood pulp, or the wood pulp used in the manufacture of such paper or board."

Although the word "Canada" is omitted from the amendment adopted by the committee, it would operate against Canada because of its restrictions on exports of wood and chemical pulp.

Under the reciprocity amendment pulp wood or paper could come in free from Canada when it is the product of free lands in Canada, lands unrestricted by export duty or license fee.

Senator Newlands told his Democratic colleagues Friday that the tariff bill might go down in history as maintaining the Atlantic coast and middle western states on a protective basis, while drifting the southwest and the west to a free trade basis.

He pointed to the action of the senate finance committee in placing farm products, such as wheat, oats, barley, hay, butter and eggs on the free list, leaving, as he said, citrus fruits and the fruit products of California as almost the only far western products retained on the dutiable list.

CHARLTON MUST GO TO ITALY

American to Face Italian Court for Wife Murder—Publicity Law Upheld.

Washington, June 12.—The United States Supreme court decided that Porter Charlton must be returned to Italy to stand trial for the alleged slaying of his wife in June, 1910, at Lake Como.

The supreme court upheld the constitutionality of the newspaper publicity law enacted as a part of the postal appropriation act of 1912.

SENORA CHAMORRO



Senora Chamorro, wife of the new Nicaraguan minister, has come to Washington with her husband.

RULED BY IRON HAND

WEST VIRGINIA MINERS VICTIMS OF MARTIAL LAW.

Military Officers Say They Thought Constitution Suspended and Were Justified in Actions.

Charleston, W. Va., June 13.—Martial law in the coal strike regions of West Virginia were described before the senate mine investigating committee Wednesday. After three military officers had described conditions the committee expressed itself satisfied as to the charge that "the citizens of West Virginia had been tried and convicted in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States."

Testimony was heard from two members of the military committee, which at three different times has assumed dominion over 150 square miles of West Virginia territory. They were Capt. Charles R. Morgan, a lawyer, and Maj. James I. Pratt, who was president of the second military court which took charge of the strike district.

Both told the committee that their proceedings were conducted without regard to the civil laws of the state; that they arrested, arraigned, tried and convicted offenders in the strike zone without recourse to process of the civil courts, and that they imposed sentences without regard to the limitations imposed by the state civil statutes.

"We considered that the entire strike district was in a state of actual warfare," Captain Morgan said, "and we acted according to the procedure of the United States army in time of war."

"But the constitution of the state provides," Attorney Monnett, for the miners, interjected, "that the military shall be subordinate to the civil power and that no citizen, unless engaged in military service of the state, shall be tried or punished in any military court for any offense that is cognizable by the civil courts of the state."

"My understanding was," Captain Morgan replied, "that during the state of insurrection which prevailed the constitution of the state of West Virginia had been suspended by the acts of these men who were burning, killing and destroying property."

SUGAR PLEA IS "FRANKED"

Truman Palmer Tells How Members of Congress Aided in Fighting Free Material.

Washington, June 14.—More than a million of documents inspired wholly or partly by domestic beet sugar producers as part of their publicity campaign, have been mailed by members of congress under their franking privileges.

This was testified to Thursday at the lobby inquiry by Truman G. Palmer, secretary-treasurer of the National Beet Sugar Growers' association. The committee estimates from his figures that the government had practically contributed, though unwittingly since 1911, approximately \$14,435 to the advertising campaign of the beet sugar interests. This estimate is based on the postal rate of one cent a document, to which the government was apparently entitled on all this matter.

Palmer named Senators Lodge and Smoot and former Senator Dick of Ohio and former Representative Maltby of New York, Pickett of Iowa and Martin of Colorado as some whose franking privileges had been so used.

MUST BE ON HAND

DEMOCRATIC SENATORS KEPT IN WASHINGTON DURING THE TARIFF DEBATE.

NO PAIRING IS PERMITTED

Congressional Campaign Committees to Be Reorganized So as to Aid in the Election of Senators as Well as Representatives.

By GEORGE CLINTON.
Washington.—The fact that the Democrats have such a slight majority in the senate has resulted in what may be called an order, that no upper house members of the dominant party shall leave Washington during the tariff debate for any protracted period. The Democrats want to have their full strength on hand so as not to be obliged to depend upon absentees "pairing" with Republicans. Under certain conditions a pair can be broken and this would be dangerous to a party in control by a small majority. Not long ago a commission was appointed whose duty it was to be to go abroad to study certain agricultural conditions, and on this commission there were several senators. One of them was exceedingly anxious to go abroad and he made all his "pairing" arrangements. Then he went to see President Wilson, who told him he must stay in Washington and help out with the tariff during the consideration of amendments and that it would not be entirely satisfactory if he simply made arrangements to return in time for the final vote.

Enlarged Duties for Committees.
The Democratic congressional campaign committee is to be reorganized, and hereafter there will be a larger representation of senators upon it, a fact which is accounted for by the constitutional change which will give the people the right to elect their senators direct. Hereafter the congressional campaign committee will be charged not only with the duty of trying to secure the election of members of the house, but with that of trying to elect United States senators. The Republicans also will increase their congressional campaign committee by the addition of senatorial members, and their duties will be similar to those of the Democrats. The Progressives have not named a congressional campaign committee, but as soon as the organization of their party is completed in all sections of the country this will be done.

In connection with this matter of direct elections it might be said that President Wilson is believed to be in favor of a plan to do away with nominating conventions and to substitute preferential primaries in the choosing of candidates for president and vice-president. It is also said that when this has been accomplished the president thinks it would be a good plan to abolish the electoral college and to allow the people to vote directly for their candidates.

With the organization of the different political campaign committees and with knowledge that the Republican national committee is to meet before long to consider the question of a party convention, the real campaigning work of the parties has begun. The Progressives are busy organizing in every county and every state in the Union, and it is assured that the campaign for the election of members of the house one year from next fall will be in full swing for certainly twelve months, an unusually long time.

Lobbying Gets a Blow.
Lobbying is still in evidence in Washington, notwithstanding the fact that President Wilson inveighed against it so bitterly in a public pronouncement some days ago. It can be said, however, that lobbying is not so marked in its public manipulations as it was prior to the executive protest.

It is believed that next year a great many lobbyists who have haunted the capitol for years will be absent from the city. There are certain ones who are known as offensive lobbyists, and their faces are known to everybody in Washington, while their business is known to comparatively few outside of congress and the newspaper men. It is probable that the protest of President Wilson will cause most of these lobbyists to clear out as soon as they finish up their present work, which cannot be carried on with the same openness which was the case before.

Proper Lobby Also Exists.
There is a proper lobby, as well as an improper lobby. The proper lobby is that which is composed of real representatives of real business who come to Washington to set forth the side of the case as a business which is to be affected. These men are listened to patiently by committees and by new members, and their work unquestionably has its effect on legislation and a perfectly proper effect in many instances. The professional lobbyist uses his personal influence to secure votes one way or another regardless of the merits of the matter in controversy.

Comment has been made before in these dispatches about "the letter-writing lobbyists." As has been said, it is the letter-writing lobby which gets next to the president of the United States, for thousands of letters are directed to the chief executive asking that he refrain from urging this legislation or that legislation, because the writers "are sure it is going to cut wages or hurt them in some other way."

Now, the letter-writing lobby, from the administration point of view, is

all right so long as it bases its petitions on accurate information. Whenever there is what is called a moral issue at stake this letter-writing lobby is always in evidence, and it is known in Washington that congress has been swayed on several occasions to change its first opinions in cases by sheer force of "hearing from the country" through the United States mails.

There is a wide difference of opinion in the country as to whether or not light wines and beers should be sold to the soldiers at army posts. The canteen as the place where the mildly alcoholic drinks at one time were sold, was abolished some years ago. The force that abolished it was the letter-writing lobby. Unquestionably the pure food bill was passed because of the influence of the letter writers. It is held by many people that this is the best legislation now on the statute books of the United States, but for years congress refused to give it consideration. Then the letter writers got busy and congress acted.

Heroic Deeds Recognized.
The records of the life saving service of the United States show hundreds of heroic deeds done. During the year 1912 twenty-six medals were awarded to men who saved the lives of fellow creatures at the imminent danger of losing their own. It is known from reading the last report of the life saving service that the giving of medals for extraordinary service does not in itself tell more than the beginning of the stories of heroic acts which are done week in and week out by men in the government service merely as a matter of the "duty of routine."

During the last year the youngest person to receive a medal from the United States government for life saving was Samuel S. Smith, Jr., of Savannah, Ga., 14 years old. Uncle Sam recognized his daring and spirit of self-sacrifice by presenting him with an honor medal. This boy rescued from drowning a little girl named Mary Morrison who was swept to sea while bathing at Tybee Island, Georgia.

There were many adults present who tried to struggle through the surf to the child's rescue, but they were unable to make headway. The boy, however, succeeded where his elders had failed, and he made his way to the struggling child and succeeded in bringing her to shore.

Medals for Brave Soldiers.
Two troopers of the Tenth United States cavalry, Levi Anderson and John R. Lyons, were given silver medals for heroism. These troopers had gone with another named John R. Moody to swim their horses in Mallett's Bay. Moody was thrown off his horse in water fifteen feet deep and he was unable to swim. Anderson and Lyons dropped from their horses and swam to their comrade's assistance, but before they reached him he had sunk. They dove and brought Moody to the surface, when he revived and struggled fiercely as only a man in danger of drowning can struggle. All three men went to the bottom twice before Anderson and Lyons finally prevailed and accomplished the rescue.

Capt. Charles R. Howland of the United States army won a gold medal in 1912 for personal gallantry at San Fabian, Philippine Islands. A quartermaster's launch which had become disabled ran upon a sand bar in the height of a typhoon. Men under the command of Captain Howland went to the beach near the wreck and started a signal fire to let the crew know of their presence. At midnight while the sea was raging Captain Howland swam half a mile through the surf to the launch to inform those on board of the purpose of the fire and to tell them that it would be kept going as a beacon light to guide them in their swimming if the vessel should break up during the night. Captain Howland then swam back to the shore to his men, who had not expected to see him alive again. The launch broke up during the night, but as the storm had abated the men on board guided by the fire, succeeded in reaching the shore in safety.

Rescued Five Women.
A reminder of the cyclone in the harbor of Charleston, S. C., in 1895, is found in the silver medal just awarded to Edward T. Burdell of that city. The wind caused a small tidal wave which inundated part of Sullivan's Island, upon which Burdell resided. During the storm Burdell discovered a house in which five women had taken refuge, which the waves threatened to sweep from its foundations and take out to sea. Four times Burdell waded and swam the hundred yards between the house and dry land, and on each of the first three trips he found the house had been washed away, and succeeded in rescuing both the remaining women, struggling in the water, and brought them to shore.

The rescued then had to turn their attention to their rescuer, who was completely overcome by his exertions. A Filipino, Cornelio Casidid, sergeant of the Forty-eighth company of Philippine scouts, received his gold medal for conspicuous bravery in the water in March, 1911. A native craft called a lorcha, containing twenty Mandayans, capsized off Mindanao. The army launch ran in within fifty yards of the place, and many of the soldiers swam 300 yards to the shore to lighten the load and permit the launch to get closer, to make way for the rescued. Casidid swam to the lorcha and made several return trips, each time bringing a native on his back.

Not Always.
"Birds of a feather flock together." "Do they? How about the flocking together of larks, swallows and bats."

CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH

LEXINGTON DIOCESE OF P. E. CHURCH WOULD REQUIRE OF PROSPECTIVE GROOM.

ADVANCED STAND TAKEN

Meeting Just Closed Largest in Attendance and Most Encouraging Council in History of Diocese.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Frankfort.—The 18th annual council of the Protestant Episcopal church for the diocese of Lexington, which has been in session at Versailles, was one of the most largely attended and in many respects the most successful and encouraging council held in the history of the diocese. During the closing sessions the council took an advanced step in the adoption of the following resolution: "Resolved, That it is the sense of the council of the diocese of Lexington that the clergy of this diocese will be justified in their action if, before they perform any marriage service hereafter, they require of the man desiring to be married that he secure from the family physician of the proposed bride, or from some other reputable physician designated by such said family physician, a certificate to the effect that the man has no communicable disease of immoral origin."

The following were elected trustees of the diocese to serve for the ensuing three years: Hon. W. H. Cox, of Maysville; J. A. Herring, Georgetown; L. B. Marshall, Frankfort; Dr. W. B. McClure and Hon. John T. Shelby, of Lexington. Judge A. D. Cole, of Maysville, and Daniel M. Bowman, of Versailles, were elected directors of Margaret College for a term of four years. Rev. J. M. Magruder, of Covington, and Very Rev. R. K. Massie, of Lexington, were elected directors for one year to fill out the unexpired terms of Dean W. T. Capers and Rev. A. C. Hensley, both resigned on account of removal from the diocese. As the result of a suggestion made by Johnson N. Camden, of this county, in his address at the banquet twelve parishes pledged themselves to the endowment of five chairs in Margaret college. Very encouraging reports were made concerning the mountain missionary work.

Geological Survey Report Ready.

Most of the material for the annual volume of reports of the state geological survey is in the hands of the public printer, says J. F. Hoeing, director of the survey, in his report to the advisory board of the geological survey, which will meet this month. The fiscal year will end on June 30. The volume to be issued as soon as possible after July 1. Director Hoeing says, will contain reports of work in the Eastern and Western Kentucky coal fields, the oolitic building stones and asphalts of Western Kentucky, fire clays of Northeastern Kentucky, a general summary of the productions of oil, fluorspar and zinc in the state, a complete report and map of the Central Kentucky phosphate section, elevations, data on water power and other natural resources. Owing to the condition of the state treasury, Prof. Hoeing says, the expenditures have been as moderate as they could be kept. Of the \$15,000 appropriation for general expenses \$6,937.98 had been spent in the 11 months up to May 31, and of the \$10,000 appropriated for co-operative work with the United States government \$6,522.21 had been spent in the same time. During that period the government spent of its \$10,000 a total of \$7,822.04.

Kentuckians at Johns Hopkins.

One hundred and fifty-one degrees were awarded at the annual commencement exercises of the Johns Hopkins university. Five young men of Kentucky took the degree of Doctor of Medicine. They were Arthur W. Allen and William D. Reddish, of Somerset; Henry W. Cave, of Paducah; Herbert H. Hagan, of Trenton, and E. E. Hume, Jr., of Frankfort. Mr. Cave is among the first 30 members of the graduating class from which number appointments will be made of resident house physicians in the Johns Hopkins hospital by the trustees.

Young Kehoe Passes Examination.

The war department notified Senator James that on a second physical examination W. H. Kehoe, of Maysville, had been admitted to West Point. Kehoe, who is the son of former Representative J. N. Kehoe, failed on a first test because he was thirty-three pounds under weight. Mr. James pressed his claim vigorously for a second examination and the deficiency was overlooked.

Teachers' Institute Syllabus Out.

The Teachers' Institute syllabus has been issued by the state department of education. The syllabus this year is amplified beyond any heretofore issued by the inclusion of substitute programs. These substitute programs emphasize the study of agriculture. The state department hopes to bring these two subjects to the front in institute work this year. The program on typhoid fever was prepared by Dr. W. L. Heier, state registrar of vital statistics, and will form the basis for schoolroom work.

SPAIN'S HAPPY KING VISITS PARIS



This remarkable photograph of the sunny-natured king of Spain was taken at the railroad station in Paris on the occasion of his recent visit. The king was highly amused by an incident that occurred at the station and his opportune witicism compelled even the serious minded M. Poincaré, president of France (on left) to be infected by the contagious mirth of the king.

ASSURE PURE MILK

United Nurseries of Philadelphia Win Purity Fight.

Women Members of Board of Managers Carry Point—Violations of Regulations for Benefit of Babies Reported.

Philadelphia.—Through the efforts of the Philadelphia Association of Day Nurseries, a reform in the handling of the milk supply of the city has been brought about and conditions which chiefly affect the babies of the poor have been greatly remedied.

The association, made up of woman representatives of the board of managers of twenty-two day nurseries, has procured the enforcement of an ordinance prohibiting the sale of "dipped milk," except in shops where eggs, butter and bread are sold.

Following the baby-saving show of last spring, and still keeping in mind lessons of the milk show of the previous year, members of the association, determined to safeguard as far as they could the lives of the babies, entrusted to the care of their nurseries and started a systematic investigation of milkshops in the neighborhood of the nurseries.

The infant mortality committee which undertook the investigation applied to leading physicians who have had the work of baby-saving under their direction and procured the services of an investigator who has had experience in public health work.

Visits were made to several hundred shops in the neighborhoods of the day nurseries. The shops were viewed from every angle that would make them places where it would be prejudicial to the child health to have its milk supply stored. The source of supply, the condition of refrigerating facilities, occupancy of the house and the methods employed in handling were gone into and a card index was made of all places visited.

The research showed many flagrant violations of the milk regulations of the department of health. All sorts of mepacping conditions were discovered. One of the chief causes of complaint was found to be the cigar and candy shops in which milk was sold in bulk.

In many of these no attempt was made to keep the milk at an even temperature, or to ward off the flies which infested the places. The milk was carelessly handled and dipped out with any sort of a dipper and in any sort of a way.

Reports of these conditions were instantly made to the bureau of health, which acted upon them in two cases, revoking licenses, and in every instance prohibiting the sale of dipped or loose milk in any stores except those which handle bread, eggs or butter and which are qualified to give proper care.

The object of the association is to safeguard, by concerted effort, the children who are entrusted to various nurseries and to study their home environment and the conditions which affect their health.

WORKS FOR PURE SODA WATER

Mrs. Julian Heath Heads Delegation That Visits Shops to Stop the Sale of "Poison."

New York.—"We are going after the soda water fountains and see to it that customers are no longer sold poison to drink," declared Mrs. Julian Heath, national president of the Housewives' league.

Accompanied by a band of fellow members she entered several soda water emporiums on the upper west side and put the clerks through an inquisition. After admitting that the syrups, ingredients and sanitary arrangements were excellent, she proceeded to the lower east side.

In several places they found a drink which, Mrs. Heath declared, was artificially colored and nothing short of a mixture of alcohol and sugar.

WASP STING MAKES MAN WALK

While in Bed Feels "Hot Needle" Pierce His Ankle—Leaps to Floor and Runs.

St. Louis.—Charles Wightman, deputy county clerk at Clayton, told a Post-Dispatch reporter how he had just been able to walk without crutches for the first time in 38 of the 42 years of his life. He fell when he was four years old and injured both legs permanently.

He said that a neighbor had told him a snake story just before he went to bed. It was a tale of a blacksnake ever so many feet long and an incredible number of inches thick, which the neighbor had said he had killed.

Charles woke up in the morning with the story still in mind. He thought how comfortable it was to live in a country where one could sleep in peace instead of in one of those countries where, he had heard, snakes sometimes creep in and share one's bed.

Revering in the thought, he thrust his right leg deeper under the covers. Then something that stung like a hot needle pierced his ankle.

"I sprang out of bed and ran and stumbled 12 feet across the room," he said. "It was the first time I had taken so many steps unassisted since I was a baby."

"And was it really a snake?" he was asked.

"No; it was a wasp." And he showed the ankle where the sting had swollen it.

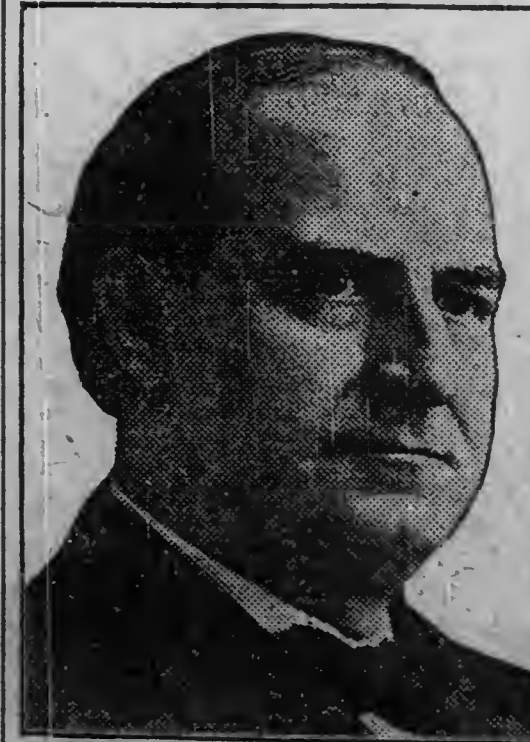
BRYAN DOES THE MARKETING

Secretary of State Makes Rounds Every Morning With Basket on Arm.

Washington.—Secretary Bryan is not too busily engaged with affairs of state to do the marketing for the Bryan household. Almost any morning the secretary of state may be seen in a local market place with a large basket swinging from his left arm.

Col. Bryan seems to enjoy the marketing to the full. He elbows the crowd and apparently does not mind it any more than he did when making his political campaign tours.

Secretary Bryan's fondness for the rudish of the white variety is now generally known among marketmen and they try to keep on hand the kind he



Secretary of State Bryan.

likes. The other day, however, much to Col. Bryan's disappointment, his favorite vegetable was not to be had.

"You know, I'm just crazy about white radishes," said the secretary to a woman shopping beside him. "No other kind will do."

And he continued his search among the stands.

Hits the Jersey Mosquito.
Fidley Park, N. J.—To rid this town of mosquitoes this summer the borough council has placed 200,000 pike perch in the lake here so that they may feed upon the mosquito eggs.

MUST SAIL THE SEA

Chinamen Condemned to Live on Board Ship.

Woo Chow Prevented From Landing Either in America or China by the Authorities of the Respective Countries.

New York.—Woo Chow sailed from this port on board the steamer Ambria, bound for Singapore. If Woo can convince the Singapore authorities that his eight-inch stub or braided hair is a pigtail, he may be allowed to land and see his wife in Canton. If not, he will be condemned to sail the seas some more—he has been on the water continuously for fifteen years—until he can establish his identity as a Chinaman or smuggle himself into America.

Woo Chow is a man without a country. Woo is neither oriental nor occidental. He has been excluded from the United States and from China for fifteen years. This is how it has happened:

Woo Chow had heard much of America, the promised land, in his home in Canton, when he attended an American missionary school. His blood was stirred by the tales of opportunity.

Fifteen years ago Woo left his native home and went to Singapore, leaving behind a wife, and a father and mother, and two children.

For two years he worked on the Singapore river front, until one day a ship, sailing for America, was without a crew. The captain picked up a crew along the water front. Among others he picked up Woo.

Throughout the long voyage Woo proved his fidelity. Being the only Mongolian on board he had to do the work of all the white men, but he never complained.

At last the ship arrived in New York. As the sky line of Manhattan Island loomed up Woo's heart beat faster for he felt that at last his dreams were to be realized. Even in those days New York's sky line was a marvelous contrast to the low-lying and filthy harbor of Singapore.

But Woo Chow could not land. He was a Chinaman and the Chinese seclusion act barred him out.

Greatly saddened, Woo returned to Singapore. In that town, however, he was informed that it really was easy enough to get into the United States, for the authorities in America only objected to the customs of the Chinese, not to the people themselves.

Again Woo ventured forth, and again he came to New York. This time, when still eight days from land, he visited the ship's barber and cajoled the individual into providing him with a haircut. The precious queue was gone. Woo considered himself no longer a Chinaman, but to make assurance doubly sure, Woo bought a belt and a pair of western trousers and tucked in his shirt. At last, he thought he would be admitted.

Again he was doomed to disappointment, and again he returned to China. But there they would not let him in, for he had no pigtail. He was not the same Woo who had left China, and the Chinese would not allow Woo's contention that he was a native, and as he had no passport he was excluded. Of course, if Woo had been able to appeal to the captain with whom he had left China he might have been better treated, but the captain had been dismissed in New York.

So Woo Chow is condemned to sail the seas for the rest of his life, and when he dies he will in all probability be buried at sea.

Woo has left New York again, bound for the far east. He thinks he will be able to convince his countrymen that he is one of them, for he has been allowing his hair to grow for several years.

FAIL IN BIG TREASURE HUNT

Ship That Carried Women Seeking Buried \$18,000,000 Returns Sorely Disappointed.

San Francisco, Cal.—Failure of another expedition sent in quest of a legendary \$18,000,000 treasure cache on Cocos Island, in the South seas, was recorded here when the British steamship Melmore put into port.

These fabled millions, according to a dying sailor, were buried on Cocos island by officials of the Peruvian church early in the last century. Mrs. Barry Till and Miss Davis, English women, were told by the sailor on his death bed of his knowledge of the location of the cache and supplied with charts. The women succeeded in interesting British capitalists, and the Melmore was purchased for the expedition.

Mrs. Till and Miss Davis accompanied the party and directed the operations of the fortune hunters.

After many weary months of labor with pick and shovel, the searchers gave up their quest and started homeward. The Melmore put in at Panama, where the two women and others of the party left the vessel, to proceed homeward by the most direct route.

Within the last fifty years a half dozen expeditions equipped with ample funds to search for the gold believed to be buried there. In each case the incentive has been the same—the account of some sailor to whom had been bequeathed charts showing the location of the treasure.

Regents Score Goodpaster

The Board of Regents of the Eastern Kentucky Normal School in a letter addressed to Gov. James McCreary in the report made by State Inspector Goodpaster relative to the Normal School, in a clearly written letter show that the Goodpaster report made and published concerning this institution is without foundation and is only the deductions made by that gentleman himself. It will be remembered that some days ago the papers were filled with his sensational report in which he severely criticised the official board of this school, charging in substance, reckless disregard for the money of the people and of the law regulating the expenditures of the same and intimating, in one instance, that the American Book Company was the recipient of special favors from this school because of the connection of Regent Grinstead with the American Book Company. The report which is dignified and scholarly prepared, takes up the charges in detail, answers them all to the satisfaction of any man who has sufficient intelligence to read and understand the English language. We regret that we can not publish it in full but both a lack of time and of space forbid our so doing.

Goodpaster charges that in buying the farm called the Whittaker farm and in making additions to Sullivan Hall and buying the Burnam Home, the Board had acted without warrant of law. The Board, in its answer, shows plainly that the appropriation made by the last Legislature was made with this in view. The former State Inspector had especially recommended that all these things be done and had asked that the appropriations be made for this purpose. The Legislature had before it all the facts and it expressly provided that such a farm be bought and that the extensions of the hall be made. The Title of the act reads as follows to wit: "For the benefit of the Three Educational Institutions, namely: State University, Eastern State Normal School and the Western State Normal School; appropriating money for the expansion of the work" &c. The purchase of the Burnam

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Home was proper. It was originally a part of the Campus and it should have been restored to it. The value of the property was a matter of sound judgment and we can not believe that there was an error committed in its purchase. Suppose that it had been bought by strangers to the school and had been laid off in lots and improved and some stables built on the rear of the lots directly in front of the beautiful Model building? Then if this had happened the board would have been subject to just censure for not buying it.

The matter of appropriating \$100 for the construction of a much needed sidewalk connecting the campus with the city, is too trivial to waste time and space on.

Mr. Goodpaster was concerned about the \$200 paid annually for four fire hydrants. That these were necessary and proper no sensible man can question. The very valuable buildings should have adequate protection from fire. Certainly the lives of the students should be safeguarded. The city water main did not reach the campus or at least did not reach the buildings thereon, and this was an imperatively necessary expenditure.

Mr. Goodpaster complains that \$446 was spent to prevent the spread of small pox. When we consider that there was a student body of several hundred who had been exposed, it was the part of wisdom to protect the school as well as the citizens of the city from this dreaded disease.

Mr. Goodpaster also complains that the book store was not authorized. It is a necessity for the convenience of the pupils as the stores of the city could not carry the books required by this school. A stock of over \$5000 is carried of which only \$800 was bought of the American Book Company.

Their answer shows that the school is not indebted in the sum of \$81,000 as reported by Mr. Goodpaster, but at the end of the fiscal year 1913-1914 the indebtedness will be only about \$20,000 which was created in the original purchase of the property.

The report concludes with this language:

"The policy of the Board has been and will continue to be to build for the future and make of the institution one of the largest, best and most efficient schools of the kind in the United States. In our effort to accomplish this purpose, we call upon you and all fair minded Kentuckians to visit the Institution, investigate the official acts of the Board, and the work done by the teachers and the student body. That co-operation, we feel sure to receive from you and all others interested in the success of the Common schools of our State. We are sending copies of this letter to the press."

Mr. Moynahan Gets Contract

Mr. Philip Moynahan, of Richmond, who has done a great deal of the concrete work in Lancaster, has been awarded the contract by the Fiscal Court of Jessamine county to make the repairs at the bridge at Hickman which was damaged by the high water recently. The job is a big one, and we know of no man better qualified to tackle it than clever Phil Moynahan.—Central Record.

Dr. H. L. Perry has very generously offered to give the proceeds of his soda fountain on Saturday, June 21, to the P. A. C. Infirmary. Go and take your friends.

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Church Notes

The French Mission Circle met with Mrs. Lewis Neal last Monday afternoon.

Rev. E. B. Barnes is attending the School of Bible School Methods at Lexington this week, and will make an address there on Friday night.

The Lincoln county Bible School has been in session at Stanford the past week. A large attendance was present and many interesting lectures made.

There will be a social at the Christian Church parsonage from seven o'clock until ten, Thursday, and all the members and friends of the church are cordially invited. A silver offering will be taken.

Prof. C. G. Crooks, of Danville, who is Professor of Mathematics, is the guest of Mr. Joseph Hopper and attended the Committee Meeting of the Transylvania Presbytery that was held here Thursday.

Rev. C. F. Hubbard, of Berea, preached at the Presbyterian church last Sunday morning. His text was "The stone which the builders rejected became the chief stone." He handled the subject in an able and entertaining way.

The Ladies Aid of the Christian Church will serve refreshments at the Chautauqua, and will have tickets for the season to sell at the nominal cost of \$2.00. Those who wish may procure these from any member of the society.

Rev. W. H. Hopper, of Burnside, Ky., began on Monday night the 16th, at 8 p. m. a twelve day meeting at the Silver Creek Chapel at Whites Station. A warm invitation is extended to the public to come and worship with us. **W. C. Dolive, Acting Pastor.**

Wallace Resigns

C. C. Wallace, postmaster of Richmond, tenders his resignation and the same of course will be accepted. Congressman Helm has decided to recommend Hon. E. C. Stockton to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Stockton is well qualified for the office and will conduct its affairs on a high plane. This office has always had a high rating. Postmaster Taylor conducted it well. So did Mr. J. B. Willis. The present incumbent has kept it in A1 condition.

Much speculation is indulged in as to the cause of the resignation and it is generally accepted that Mr. Wallace did not want to be asked to resign and did not want charges of offensive activity in politics against him. The resignation came as a complete surprise as no effort was being made by the Democrats to displace him; at least no open effort.

The new postmaster will be highly acceptable to all classes. He is popular with the people, stands high in business circles and has been active in church and lodge works.

His opponents, Messrs. Evans, Blanton and Jett, take their defeat philosophically and congratulated Mr. Stockton on his preferment.

The appointment of Mr. Stockton has not yet been sent to the Senate.

The above picture was taken about ten years ago.

Death of Vivian Russell

Prof. J. D. M. Russell, superintendent of the colored schools of Richmond has the sympathy of the people in the loss of his nine year old daughter, Vivian, on last Wednesday. The burial was in the new cemetery Thursday afternoon and the services were conducted by Revs. Miller and Edwards.

Prof. Russell has always stood for the uplift of the town and the betterment of his race and is highly thought of by the citizens of Richmond.

CORRESPONDENCE

News That You Can't Get Elsewhere

WHITE HALL

Mr. and Mrs. Smith Oldham have returned from Arizona where they spent the past winter and spring.

The people of this community are greatly alarmed over the horse disease, which seems to be spreading rapidly.

Miss Mabel Whitlock of Kirksville and Miss Daphne Hunt, of Oklahoma are visiting Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Parke.

Mrs. T. H. Parke entertained a number of her friends last Thursday at dinner. There were about thirty present.

Mr. Edmond Turner, John Turner and wife, of Kirksville came over in their new car on Friday last and spent the night with relatives here.

Bro. Dawson preached at Science Hill school house Sunday afternoon. He will soon commence a protracted meeting at this place. Will use tent in which to hold services.

Berea

Misses Sarah and Dora Ely are visiting relatives in Virginia.

Mrs. J. E. Gott is visiting relatives in Richmond this week.

Miss Nettie Oldham is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Bert Coddington.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert F. Scruggs were in Richmond, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Z. O. Logan are enjoying a visit from Mr. Logan's sister.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Vaughn are visiting Mr. Vaughn's parents near here.

Oscar N. Johnson was slightly injured in a wreck last Friday at Mullins Station.

Miss Mattie McGuire, of Richmond, was the guest of Mrs. A. F. Scruggs, Thursday night.

Rev. Haas has returned from Indiana where he was called by the illness of his mother.

Mrs. H. C. Woolf who has been at the hospital for the past two weeks is able to be at home.

Last Friday evening a number of young people enjoyed a picnic supper at the Van Winkle Grove.

Dr. and Mrs. Chas. F. Hubbard were guests of Prof. and Mrs. Cassidy, of Richmond Sunday.

Mrs. J. W. Stevens and little daughter, Lucile are visiting Mrs. Steven's sister in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mrs. J. H. Jackson and son, Cecil, visited Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Black at Speedwell from Monday to Saturday.

Misses Lillian and Jessie Smith visited last week at the home of their uncle Mr. Chas. Barnett near Richmond.

Miss Virginia Payne, of Disputana, Rockcastle and Mr. Pine Williams of near Wallaceton were married Wednesday in Mount Vernon.

Dr. and Mrs. Botkin, John Welch, Mrs. S. E. Welch and Misses Mary Fee, Sallie Botkin and Hilda Welch spent last Tuesday at High Bridge.

Mrs. F. M. Morgan returned to her home near Hyden after a visit of a few weeks with relatives. Her sister Miss Bettie Azbill returning with her.

Mr. Jeff Boyd, of Winter Haven, Fla., died at the home of Jack Twigg near White Station last Thursday. The remains were sent to Florida for burial.

After a long illness Mrs. Elizabeth Hudson died at the home of her son James Hudson near Berea. She was also the mother of Mrs. U. S. Wyatt, of Berea.

Hon. Joseph Folk Will Be Here

On the 30th of June this great reformer will speak at the Chautauqua. Everybody knows what he has done in the interest of better government. He it was who started the investigation of conditions in St. Louis, and whose influence aroused scores of other cities to do likewise. Folk's name is a synonym for ability and integrity; he has made a great record in the cause of civic righteousness. How can you afford to miss him? It is a real education to hear such men as these. Laurant the magician will delight everybody as did Reno last year. Dr. William E. Danforth at the morning hour every day will delight all who go as he has delighted others. The Bergen-Marx Opera Company comes with highest recommendations. But there will be solos, quartettes, vocal and instrumental in abundance, and with the addition of Kryl's world-famous band, every variety of musical taste will be gratified. The wish of those who have the good of the community at heart is that the Chautauqua will be so successful this year that it may become a permanent institution. Be sure to buy your season tickets in advance, as after the Chautauqua begins the price is \$2.50. \$2.00 if you buy to day or any time before the 25th.

Newland Appointed

Marshall Newland was appointed to the office of Circuit court clerk of Lincoln county to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Holdam the incumbent. Mr. Marshall accepts the place for the benefit of Mrs. Holdam and he has announced his intention of running for the office to fill the unexpired term for her benefit. He will probably be opposed by two other gentlemen for this office.

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AT

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Commencement at State Normal

The Seventh Annual Commencement of the State Normal School was held on Friday morning, June 13th, on the Campus. The program opened with an overture by the Lexington Opera House Orchestra. Dr. E. B. Barnes pronounced the Invocation, after which the speaker of the day, Hon. P. P. Claxton, U. S. Commissioner of Education, was introduced by Mr. P. W. Grinstead. His subject, "Ideals for Kentucky," was a strong plea for equal education—that the hope of Kentucky lay in giving to the rich and poor child alike equal opportunity that they might grow into manhood and womanhood prepared to work out their eternal destiny; to give the boy in the mountains the same number of school days that the one in the city has, 160. In many of the schools in Australia the term, he stated, is 250, and in parts of Europe 200 to 210, while in many mountain districts of our State the term is less than 75 days.

He spoke of the need of compulsory education; that no parent has the right to rob the child of opportunity and thus let it grow to mature years destined to failure; that by the law of justice children inherit from the parents this right to development and training that they may fill their places in the world.

The speaker paid a high tribute to Kentucky, speaking of her beautiful country and rich soil, a self-respecting state that need not depend on charity to build its schools—nor send its sons and daughters to Eastern Colleges. In conclusion he spoke to the graduating class of the duty to repay by service in behalf of others those who had helped to educate them, and closed with "greetings of the Nation," and the hope that they might find joy and salvation in service.

Dr. Crabbe presented the Class for graduation to Judge J. W. Cammack, who made a short speech and delivered the diplomas, after which the benediction was pronounced by Dr. E. B. Barnes.

Prof. Smith, who was the Class Officer, and Hon. Fred A. Vaughan, one of the Board of Regents, were present.

Freak Calf

Mr. Randal Litsey tells the Leader of a shorthorn cow belonging to Mr. Ernest Sampson giving birth to a calf Saturday that had eight legs, four ears and two tails. It only lived a short while.—Harrodsburg Leader.

We are looking for new business and want you to try us when in need of good goods. Covington, Thorpe & Co. 11-tf

Governor McCreary Announces

As has been expected for some time Gov. McCreary has formally announced that he will make the race for the office of United States Senator.

Gov. McCreary needs no words of commendation from us. He is better known to the people here than we are. We believe that he will receive the full vote of Madison county. We know no reason why he should not do so. It is true that he promised that he would not again be a candidate for office and no doubt he thought at the time that he would not be in the field again. But the people of the state have called him and he has answered the call. The election is more than a year off and it is too soon to make predictions. So many things may occur in the run of a year that none of the candidates who are now in the running, may be in the race when the time comes. The political race course is a greased one and many a slip down may occur in the run of an hour.

We are for the Governor for the reason that he is our personal choice and for that other good and sufficient reason that he is our county man.

Scare Subsiding

This county and city was thrown into a panic by the breaking out of the dreaded horse disease, but prompt and efficient methods of sanitation has apparently stamped out the trouble. Richmond looked like a deserted village for a few days, but the scare being over, the people are coming to town again as though nothing had happened.

Panics of this kind are not to be treated lightly. The people have a right to full and complete information on the subject in order that they may be duly cautious. Their exceeding caution has no doubt assisted very much in the speedy and effective eradication of the disease. Exaggerated reports will always be afloat in times of epidemics and it was so in this case. Only a few horses were affected and prompt and speedy isolation of these has abated the trouble altogether. There is no danger in coming to town now. This is manifest from the fact that the people are doing so in large numbers.

"The Importance of Being Earnest"

The Commencement play, "The Importance of Being Earnest," was an uproarious success. Of its merits too much can not be said; indeed the characters were worn by the players like perfectly fitting garments. Algernon Moncrief (John E. Boothe) was ideal; Rev. Canon Chasuble, D. D., (H. G. DeLong) was the typical divine, with gentle bearing and scholarly stoop, while Lady Bracknell (Marie Brock) and Miss Prism (Mabel Osenton) in their respective roles of the aristocratic woman of fashion, and the prim governess, were very fine. Cecily Cardew (Allie Hendren) and Gwendolen Fairfax (Corinne Dempsey) were rival stars—easy, graceful and just the girls for the place. John Worthing (Kavanaugh Broadbuss) and E. W. Williams were no less deserving of credit for the success of the play, both being excellent. The "power behind the throne," Miss Jeanie Barron-Hurst, under whose direction the play was given, has again demonstrated her ability as a teacher of expression.

A most pleasing feature of the evening was the lovely music furnished by Mrs. Kellogg, Mrs. Ballard, Mr. Joe Guinchigliani and sister, Miss Norma.

Remember when you come to town and want seed that Covington, Thorpe & Co. handle the best that can be bought and will sell them worth the money. Come and see us at 232 West Main street. 11-tf

Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Lath. Blanton Lumber Co. Phone 425. 16-tf

A Burlesque Senior Class Meeting

One of the most amusing and enjoyable features of the Commencement week at E. K. S. N. was a burlesque "Senior Class Meeting" given by the Juniors on Wednesday morning. Miss Lucile Stone and Mr. Crawford presided with mock gravity in the role of Secretary and President of the class. After the assembling of a motley and wholly disorganized body, the performance began with the roll call, the Juniors impersonating the Seniors and answering to their names.

Miss Vories, as Mr. John Booth brought down the house.

Next followed the reports of the committees; among other things a motion was made and carried to purchase a gift ranging in price from \$2.35 to \$5000, for Prof. Smith (Mr. Davidson) who here came on the stage. Dr. Crabbe (Mr. Stephens) then addressed the class in characteristic language which could scarce be heard for the laughter and deafening applause.

Miss Seitz, as Miss Gould, Mr. Hacker, as Mr. Harris, Mr. Tipton as Miss Johnson, and in fact the entire class should be on the roll of honor.

Then from the ridiculous to the sublime, Miss Johnson sang "Schubert's Serenade" which was rarely beautiful and as an encore Rosalie, after which Prof. Johnson presented the certificates to a class of forty.

Young Logan Suicides

D. B. Logan Jr. a young man of seventeen, committed suicide last week at Pineville by taking strychnine. He broke the window to the drug store of Bingham and Co. and obtained the drug. Arming himself with a revolver he defied any one to come in. After the poison had taken effect he called some of his friends who took him to the office of a physician where he was given medical aid but without avail.

The young man was injured in a railroad wreck some years ago, and it is supposed that he was laboring under the effect of that injury when he committed the rash act.

He is a son of a prominent attorney, D. B. Logan, of that city.

Winchester Primary

The primary election in Winchester resulted in the following choices: Police Judge, Mattock; Chief of Police, McChord; Collector, Strother; Clerk, Tracey; Attorney, Hampton. The election was viva voce.

June 28 is the day for the Post-office Primary.

We make a specialty of selling nothing but the best grades of Clover, Timothy, Clean Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red Feed and Seed Oats. Give us a call. Phone 72 and 144. Covington, Thorpe & Co. 11-tf

Commissioner's Sale

Phil Moynahan, Plaintiff vs. S. E. Hancock, &c., Defendants

Under and by virtue of a judgment and order of sale entered at the February term 1913 of the Madison Circuit Court in the above styled action, the undersigned Master Commissioner of the said court will on Saturday, the 28th day of June 1913, on the premises at 10 o'clock A. M. sell to the highest and best bidder at public auction, a lot of ground located on Second street, near Madison Female Institute, in Richmond, Kentucky; or so much thereof as will produce the sum of (\$1164.72) Eleven Hundred and Sixty-four Dollars and seventy two cents the amount ordered to be made. Said property will be offered in three separate lots; two of which are (95) ninety-five feet wide and the other (99) ninety-nine feet wide running from Second street to Summit street and thence as a whole. The bid or bids producing the most money will be accepted.

TERMS: Said property will be sold on a credit of six months time with the option to the purchaser of paying all cash if he desires. If sold on time, the purchaser will be required to execute sale bonds payable to the commissioner, bearing six per cent per annum from day of sale till paid with a lien retained on the property to secure the payment of the purchase money.

H. C. RICE
M. C. of the M. C. C.

ESTEEMED FELLOW CITIZENS OF MADISON COUNTY:

As you probably know, I have prior to this date, announced myself as a candidate for re-election to my present office of County Attorney, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

Starting from the humblest position in life, it has ever been the height of my ambition, aim and purpose, to get from life all that a poor man honestly can, recognizing the great fundamental truth, that "as we sow that shall we also reap." My school days were few and far between. When a boy, my education was purchased with hardships—came hard, indeed, but work never has, and never will retard; but on the contrary I realize it will aid and assist the worker. I am proud of my work, little though it may seem to you, and I sincerely hope that in choosing your County Attorney at the next election you will at least investigate and consider my past record.

Born on a farm, raised on a farm, doing all kinds of farm work (for small pay); I am essentially a farmer, and knowing as I do, by experience, all of the farmer's troubles and trials against hard times; it is but natural, that the farmers have, and always will, receive a large share of my attention and esteem.

Now I am proud that I did have to work, struggle and toil for an existence. This comes from my firm conviction that honest work, hard or easy, is a statute of honor to the worker.

I am looking for no easy job, but still I anticipate much pleasure in filling the duties of my office when these same duties are for the betterment of the people. Recognizing economical County Government as being essential, in fact the very backbone of a happy, contented State, I consider it my bounden duty to see that the farmers, business men, toilers, and all citizens of the county have a fair and equal chance in all the privileges and benefits of the law.

Our roads, though in fair condition, are not at their best, and, in fact, there ought to be built, in some sections of the county, new turnpikes. This I hope to see accomplished. The money appropriated for this purpose should be, in my opinion, equally distributed throughout the county; equal taxation should be obtained, and in pursuance of my firm convictions in the above statement, I hereby promise the citizens of this county that if I am re-elected to the office I will use my best efforts to that end.

It has been my aim to bring to speedy trial and to prosecute all violators of the law, without fear or favor. Furthermore, it will be my aim to continue to prosecute all such offenders, regardless of any cause or forces, politically brought to bear upon me to stop such proceedings.

It is well known to most of you, at least, that I have as opponents in this race, four honorable and able citizens—men who are worthy of your trust. Notwithstanding this, I feel that I will be able in the future, as in the past, to make myself a County Attorney that will uphold the law and work to the public good, equal to any.

You, my fellow citizens, had enough confidence in my ability at one time to put me in my present office. I hope that my record has upheld your belief in my ability, and that I will continue in your confidences, since my work while fulfilling my duties has, I am sure; not made me less capable of fulfilling these same or similar duties in the future. I hope you will consider this in choosing your County Attorney.

Nothing is worth working for that is not worth staying for; therefore, believe me, fellow constituents, when I say, that I am not in this race for today or tomorrow, but in it for good—until the very end. This end ties with you; for you are the governing power of all political offices, or you should be, for this is a country of the people, and I am for the people governing it. I am against cliques and rings controlling the rights of my constituents. If it is your choice I would be glad to be re-elected County Attorney, and I shall endeavor to run a fair, honest race, for I can live without the office, but I cannot live without the people.

I take this opportunity of thanking you for your support in the past and in the future.

Yours Respectfully,

O. P. JACKSON.

Primay, August 2, 1913.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

We Offer

Fans and Mazda Lamps

at greatly reduced prices. It will pay you to investigate our large stock of

Electric Appliances

25 WATT	20 c. p.	MAZDA LAMPS	31c CASH	34c CHARGED
40 "	32 "	"	34c "	37c "
60 "	48 "	"	45c "	49c "
100 "	80 "	"	65c "	71c "

AND SO ON.

FANS FANS FANS FANS FANS

12 inch Fixed Type \$12.00 to \$12.50 16 inch Fixed Type \$13.50 to \$14.00
12 inch Oscillating 14.50 to 15.00 16 inch Oscillating 17.00 to 17.50
Prices on other sizes and types upon application.

KENTUCKY UTILITIES CO.

Incorporated

Wheat Wanted!

I am going to buy Wheat again this season and will appreciate it if my old friends will call to see me before they sell. Will have sacks to furnish on short notice. Respectfully,

T. T. COVINGTON

L. R. BLANTON

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Coal, Feed, Salt, Sand,

Lime, Cement

And All Kinds of Plaster Material

HAULING OF ALL KINDS

Telephone 85

151 E. Main St.

RICHMOND
CHAUTAUQUA
JUNE 25 TO JULY 1

LOCAL NEWS

Tell us the news. We appreciate it and its our pleasure to serve you. Phone 638, 659 or 791, or write us. Sign your name to all news items.

Remember that Laurant, the great slight of hand performer, will be here at the Chautauqua.

Bro. Keltcher, of Berea, will deliver a lecture, illustrated with stereopticon views, at Mt. Pleasant Church on Thursday night at 7:45. The public is cordially invited to attend. No admission charged.

The Chautauqua this year will be better than ever. The program which you can see and obtain at most any store, shows some able speakers. And then Kyr's band will be here. Everybody should hear this band.

The Bede-Seidel debate on Socialism will be at the Chautauqua. Who is Bede? He is the funniest man in the United States. Who is Seidel? He is the Socialist Mayor of Milwaukee. Come out and hear the intellectual battle.

Model School

The graduating exercises of the Model High School were held in the chapel on Thursday evening when the following program was enjoyed:

Music. Invocation—Rev. E. C. McDougle. Chorus—Glee Club (direction Mr. Koch).

Commencement Address—Prof. A. S. McKenzie of State University. Subject, "Foot-prints in the Sand."

Quartette—Messrs. Keith, Koch, Jordan and McIntyre.

Prof. Hoskinson presented the class for graduation and Dr. Crabbe gave the diplomas to the following: Mr. Jephtha Jett, Mr. Edwin Cobb, Miss Madue Farris.

Prof. McKenzie was introduced by Prof. Hoskinson and delivered a very fine discourse.

The Chapel was beautifully decorated with flowers and plants, a fit setting for the young class, and the evening added another to the many enjoyable ones of Commencement week.

Progressives

The Progressives of Lincoln county have nominated a full ticket for the county officers in that county. The Republicans will nominate a ticket. The progressives of Mercer county also have nominated a full ticket.

Zarings Patent Flour is what put his in biscuit. 24-31.

President's Reception and Promenade Concert

One of the most elaborate and beautifully appointed receptions ever held in the city was given on Thursday evening from eight to eleven by Dr. Crabbe, President of Eastern State Normal, to the student body and the people of Richmond.

No effort had been spared to make the evening a success and truly the result justified the labor. The large portico of the Model Building was beautifully decorated with palms and foliage plants, and here in the receiving line with Dr. Crabbe were Mr. and Mrs. Turley and Mrs. Roark.

To the right of the main entrance, beneath one of the large trees, the orchestra from Lexington was placed and discoursed most delightful music during the evening, while Japanese lanterns shed a soft light through the grounds and added to the witchery of the scene. The promenade began at the main gate and passing to the right, went as far as University Hall, here turning back to the Model Building, the guests were met by Mr. Culbertson, who after extending a gracious welcome, passed them on down the receiving line to pay their respects. At a pretty booth decorated with lanterns and flowers near Memorial Hall, Misses Hurst, Patridge and Dilling served punch. Just in front of the Model Building stood a large, round table; in the center was a pyramid of daisies, the Senior Class flower, in white and yellow; the cloth was festooned with daisies, and as you entered the enclosure around the table, Misses Ellen Miller, Elizabeth Burnam and Elizabeth Turley stood with baskets of daisies and pinned one on each guest. The colors were perfectly carried out in the delicious refreshments, the cream being in yellow and white with individual cakes in the same colors, while the mints were daisies. Mrs. Johnson, Miss Gibson, Mrs. Hume and Mrs. Zaring presided over this department and most gracefully.

At a late hour the guests reluctantly departed, with expressions of appreciation to Dr. Crabbe and "To each and all, a fair good-night, And pleasing dreams and slumbers light."

Hail in Clark

A severe hail storm swept over Clark county last week doing considerable damage to crops.

When you are going to have company and want something good, try our Fernell Peaches, Pears, Apricots, Pine Apples, Corn, Beans, Tomatoes and everything else in this line that your taste calls for. Covington, Thorpe & Co. 11-17

Personal

Mrs. Dan Chenuault has returned from Middlesboro.

Miss Mary Barrett Smith is at home for the summer.

Miss Barnes is the guest of Prof. and Mrs. Hoskinson.

Grant E. Lilly was in Frankfort Monday on legal business.

Miss Brown, of Tennessee is the guest of Marianne Collins.

Miss Hazel Breeding is the guest of Miss Lucy Brandenburg.

Miss Dilling has returned from a short trip to Newport, Ky.

Mrs. Robert Terrell has as her guest, Mrs. Thomas Wells.

Mr. Neville Witt is attending a house party in Winchester.

Mr. Robt. Turley is at home from the University of Illinois.

Miss Ellen Miller is visiting Miss Madue Farris at Silver Creek.

Mrs. Neale Bennett is in Middlesboro, the guest of her sister.

Mr. Allen Zaring and mother motored to Nicholasville, Thursday.

Miss Jeannette Pates leaves this week to be absent several weeks.

Mr. Frank Russell has returned from a business trip to Lexington.

Mr. Wm. P. Walton was the guest last week of Miss Lucile P. Walton.

Mr. McIntyre is the guest of Prof. and Mrs. Hoskinson on High street.

Messrs. Marion and Richard Knight are the guests of Mrs. W. W. Watts.

Mr. Overton Evans, of Cincinnati has been the guest of relatives here.

Mrs. Sam Bennett and daughter, Miss Sallie, have returned to Lexington.

Miss Katherine Park, who spent the winter in Florida, is again at home.

Dr. H. C. Jasper and Mr. Gaines Jasper returned from Arkansas on Tuesday.

Mrs. Gay Mansfield is here for the summer from Cumberland Gap, Tenn.

Mr. Geo. Banks, of Dallas, Texas, visited his brother Mr. B. L. Banks, last week.

Miss Elizabeth Preston, of Berea was the guest of Miss Jessie Ringo, Sunday.

Miss Mary D. Pickels has returned from a visit to her brother at Urbana, Illinois.

Mrs. C. H. Parks has as her guests, Mrs. Stilling and Mrs. Embry, of Washington.

Mrs. Ann Walker, of Huntington, West Va. is the guest of her son, J. B. Walker.

Mrs. Frank Jennings and son, Albert Lacey, are the guests of Mrs. Thos. Phelps.

Mr. Eugene Roark is at home from Clark University where he has been for the past year.

Mr. Evan McCord is at home from Virginia, where he attended school the past term.

Mrs. Lee Bennett and son, of Lexington is visiting Mrs. Mary Bennett on Second street.

Miss Elath Buchanan had as her guest last week, Mrs. Margaret Arnold, of Lancaster.

Mr. Cecil Simmons is at home from Washington and Lee University for the summer.

Mrs. W. W. Williams and daughter, Estha are with Mrs. Elizabeth Lackey for the summer.

Dr. E. B. Barnes went to Lexington Thursday to attend Transylvania Commencement.

Mr. Henry White and wife, of Lexington, are the guests of Mrs. Mary Bennett on Second street.

Mr. W. W. Pigg has returned from a visit to Nicholasville, Lexington, Georgetown and Paris.

Mr. John Foster is at home for a two weeks stay after which he will return to Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. Lowell E. Sharon attended the Alumni Banquet on Friday evening and gave a fine toast.

Miss Lucile Stone who has been attending school at the Normal, has returned to her home near Danville.

Miss Ollie Baldwin after an extended visit to her sister, in Washington City is at home for the summer.

Messrs. Thompson and Logan Burnam are at home from Maryland, where they attended the Tome School.

Miss Mary Preston, of Berea, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Roy Rutherford and Miss Jessie Ringo, of this city.

Rev. C. K. Marshall went to Lexington on Thursday, to attend the Transylvania and hear Dr. Peter Ainslie's address.

Misses Blessi and Moore who have been the guests of Miss Elizabeth Shackelford returned to their homes on Saturday.

Prof. D. W. Bridges has gone to Tennessee to visit his mother, after which he will return to Cadiz, Ky., for the summer.

Mrs. D. H. Scanlon who has been quite sick at the Gibson Infirmary is doing nicely, to the gratification of her friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Shelby Gentry and children are here from California, where they spent several years. They are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Gentry.

Dr. M. C. Heath, of Richmond, has returned home after a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Albert Severance.

Miss Bessie Baughman, of Hustonville, is the guest of her sister, Miss Sadie Baughman, who is at Richmond in school.—Interior Journal.

H. C. Howe, of Valley View was here this morning on business.—Messrs. Frank

Smith and Morgan Sparks were in Richmond Monday on business.—Duke Gordon and little daughter, of Richmond, came over this morning to visit friends.—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Royle, of Jackson, Michigan, Mrs. Ida Ball and children, of Lexington and William and Basil Royle, of Richmond, were the guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Royle Saturday and Sunday.—Gatling Gun.

Mr. V. M. Gaines, acting cashier at the Farmers Bank, is in Richmond today on business.—County Clerk C. T. Grinstead and daughter, Miss May, were in Richmond this week visiting relatives.—Mr. C. C. Wallace was here from Richmond, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Rice, of Richmond, are visiting relatives in this city.—Mr. Ed. Blanton, of the Blanton Lumber Co., Richmond, was here Monday, on business.

Mr. Blanton is an applicant for the Richmond postoffice, with pretty fair chances of landing the plum.—Estill Tribune.

In Society

Miss Russell White entertained, with a dance in honor of Miss Frances Wagers' house party, last week.

Miss Mary Wagers entertained on Tuesday evening in honor of her visitors and Miss Sue Cobb and guest Miss Crutcher, of Nicholasville.

Misses Austin Lilly will entertain with a house party, Chautauqua week, Misses Alexander, Wilson, Arnold, and Sullivan. Miss Alexander will arrive on Saturday.

The Juniors gave a Dance on Friday evening at Masonic Temple which was one of the most enjoyable of the weeks gaities.

Richmond has had on her holiday attire but this will close the festivities for a while. Music was furnished by Saxophone.

Miss Sue Cobb entertained with a pretty Tea on Friday afternoon from four to six in compliment to her guest, Miss Jessie Norton Crutcher and the visitors of Miss Frances Wagers.

Salads and ices were served and the young people enjoyed dancing and music during the evening.

Miss Jamie Caperton entertained with a dance on Friday evening from eight to eleven in honor of her four visitors, Messrs. Geo. Wood and R. T. Durrett and Misses Sallie Ewing and Catherine Dabney; also the guests of Miss Elizabeth Shackelford, Misses Charlotte Blessi and Anita Moore. With good music and delicious ices the hours were spent most happily.

The Juniors tendered a reception to the Seniors on last Monday evening at the home of Prof. and Mrs. Hoskinson which proved one of the most delightful features of the week.

The yard was pretty with it many colored lights and during the evening fine music was enjoyed. Dainty refreshments were served and the young people departed with many expressions of appreciation to Prof. and Mrs. Hoskinson and the Juniors for the happy evening.

Heavy Frost

Throughout the county last Tuesday night, a rather heavy, biting frost visited portion of this county. It was heaviest in the Panola and Silver Creek neighborhood.

Alumni Banquet E. K. S. N.

The Alumni Reception and Banquet was given on Friday evening, June Thirteenth in Sullivan Hall from eight to eleven. Mr. Stott introduced Mr. Richards who gave the Address of Welcome to which Miss Gould very gracefully responded.

Next on the program was a piano solo by Miss Kelly followed by two vocal numbers from Miss Traynor. The guests then repaired to the Banquet Hall for an evening with "The Immortals." As you entered the room you involuntarily stopped, struck with the beauty of it all; the columns were twined with asparagus and daisies, the many lights from the ceiling, were shaded with pink, while the long rows of tables were bewildering with white lace and pink roses. The Banquet was opened with prayer by Dr. G. W. Crutchfield. An elegant menu, in keeping with the rest, was served by the young ladies of the Hall, whose sweet bearing and perfect service are worthy of comment. Mr. Roscoe Gilmore Stott was the Master of Ceremonies and served in his inimitable style; in fact, his name on the program is like sterling on silver; you know it is good.

A very notable feature of the evening was the Alumni Song, "We're Here Because We're Here," the sentiment being especially beautiful. To the five toasters of the evening, who in the words of Mr. Stott were Electric Toasters, we cannot do justice, but the program will speak for itself:

BANQUET THE HIGHWAY

Life is a highway. We, the pilgrims, fare Along its winding way through joy and care. —Anonymous.

Road-Master, Roscoe Gilmore Stott

Passing the Red School-house —Lowell E. Sharon, '10

Far from gay cities and the ways of men. —Odyssey.

Walking With Life —Dr. E. B. Barnes

Keep sweet and keep movin'. —Robt. J. Burdette.

At the Top of the Hill —Mary Floyd, '13

Youth, with pale cheek and slender frame, And dreams of greatness in thine eye. —William Cullen Bryant.

Looking Down the Road —Anna Mathias, '12

What hopes, what joys, what fears—our hearts demand— Are waiting, waiting in Tomorrow's Land! —Putnam's Magazine.

Where the Paths Separate —The Road-Master

Alas, and farewell! But there's no use in grieving. For life is made up of loving and leaving. —R. W. Raymond.

Remember the Chautauqua. Tickets can be bought for the season at \$2.00. Don't delay to buy at the gate, for then you will have to pay more for them.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE

We are authorized to announce GREEN CLAY as a candidate for the office of Representative of Madison county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce A. D. MILLER as a candidate for the office of Representative of Madison county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE

We are authorized to announce H. C. RICE as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Madison County Court, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR SHERIFF

We are authorized to announce ELMER DEATHERAGE as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Madison county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce N. B. JONES as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Madison county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR COUNTY CLERK

We are authorized to announce R. B. TERRILL as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Madison County Court, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR ASSESSOR

We are authorized to announce P. S. Whitlock, of Kirksville, a candidate for the office of Assessor of Madison county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR POLICE JUDGE

We are authorized to announce W. L. LEEDS as a candidate for Police Judge of the City of Richmond, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce JOHN NOLAND as a candidate for the office of Police Judge of the City of Richmond, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce J. D. DYKES as a candidate for Police Judge of the City of Richmond, Ky., subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR CHIEF OF POLICE

We are authorized to announce DAVID A. POWERS as a candidate for Chief of Police of the City of Richmond, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce JESSE DYKES as a candidate for Chief of Police of the City of Richmond, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR CONSTABLE

We are authorized to announce W. F. FERRELL as a candidate for Constable of Magisterial District No. 1, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that THE MADISONIAN is a candidate for entry into each home in Madison county, subject to the approval of the Family. We stand for the HOME CIRCLE first, last and always. \$1.00 per year.

GOLDEN & FLORA

Have just received a car of finished Monuments, Headstones, etc., in the most beautiful designs.

NO AGENTS

Come direct to us and save agents' profits

Red Cedar Shingles. Blanton Lumber Co. Phone 425. 16-17

LEXINGTON'S BOOSTER SPECIAL

Will Leave Lexington Tuesday, June 24 and Return Wednesday, June 25.

ONE HUNDRED of Lexington's Business Men will visit Eastern Kentucky on a special train, bringing with them the best of friendship from the Queen of the Blue Grass.

Souvenirs by the Carload

Will be distributed to all who come to the train to meet these business men. Prof. Grella and his Famous Italian Band will give FREE CONCERTS at all stops.

This Booster Train, filled with big, warm hearted men, will stop at

Richmond, Wednesday, June 25

From 7:03 O'clock P. M. to 8:00 O'clock P. M.

Come down to the depot. Shake hands with the fellows who are coming to see you. Get your share of the souvenirs. Listen to the band concert.

Exclusive Agency For
LIGGETT'S CHOCOLATES

PERRY'S THE REXALL STORE

Exclusive Agency For
"MAXIMUM" Guaranteed Rubber Goods

An Extraordinary Offer

We Will Allow You 50c For Your Old Hot Water Bottle

Bring us your old Hot Water Bottle—no matter what make or whether it leaks or not. We will allow you 50c for the old one in exchange for a "MAXIMUM" Hot Water Bottle that sells regularly for \$2.00.

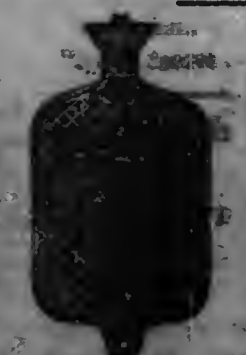
This offer is made for the purpose of convincing you of the superiority of our guaranteed "MAXIMUM" Rubber Goods.

Guaranteed Hot Water Bottles

"MAXIMUM"

Is moulded all in one piece. The surface is beautifully embossed with our exclusive maple leaf design. It is of full 2-quart capacity. Packed in handsome box. Comes in either rich chocolate or deep red color. Regular price \$2.00. In trade for your old hot water bottle, only

\$1.50



Real Rubber

"MONEYBACK"

Is of deep, beautiful chocolate color, with black trimming. Has the unlosable stopple with which all Maximum bags are fitted, and like them is guaranteed to give satisfactory service. Regular price \$1.50. In trade for your old hot water bottle, only

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How Shall a Sinner Get Right With God?

By REV. HOWARD W. POPE
Superintendent of Men
Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

TEXT—"How can a man be just with God?" Job 9:2.



Centuries ago Job asked the question, "How can a man be just with God?" In all ages the moral sense of mankind has been raising the same question. Many answers have been given:

1. The heathen answered "It is in this way: 'Make an offering to the gods sufficient to compensate for

the wrong done.' Hence they brought presents of fruit and flowers, gold and silver, and sometimes they even offered their own children as a sacrifice to the gods. They were always looking for some way of pleasing God without right living. The heathen method is still a favorite one even in Christian lands. Many a man serves the devil all his life, and then builds a library or endows a hospital to atone for his sins.

2. Others say that the way for a sinner to get right with God is to keep the commandments. Three things are to be said about this method:

(a) Keeping the law does not atone for past sins. "If one were to obey God's law perfectly from this time on, that would not atone for the sins of the past."

(b) The law never was designed to save men from sin, but only to show them that they are sinners. When Mr. Moody's boys were young he said to one of them, "I am going down to the field, and when I return, if you will have on a clean dress, and if your face is clean, I will take you out for a ride." The little fellow ran to his mother at once and had his face washed and his clothes changed. Before his father returned however, his face and dress were soiled again. When his father arrived the boy claimed the promised ride, but his father said, "Ah, my boy, I promised you a ride on condition that your face and dress were clean, but they are not." "Oh, yes," said the boy. "They must be clean, for mamma put on a fresh dress and scrubbed my face with soap and water." As the boy insisted, the father took him in his arms, and carrying him into the house, held him up before the mirror, and let him look at himself. He used the mirror to show the boy that his face was not clean, but he did not use the mirror to wash his face, did he? No, he used water for that. Now the Decalogue is simply God's mirror to show man that he is a sinner, but there is no power in the law to save a man from sin. It requires grace to do that.

(c) No one ever kept the law of God perfectly except the Lord Jesus Christ, for "All have sinned and come short of the glory of God." This method of getting right with God is an utter failure.

III. Paul's answer to the question is this: justification through faith in Christ. "We believed on Christ Jesus that we might be justified by faith in Christ, and not by the works of the law: because by the works of the law shall no flesh be justified." (Gal. 2: 16).

Since man has broken away from God by sin, it is evident that if any reconciliation is made, the overture

Is Our Religion Practical?

Religion that does not produce desirable results is sadly lacking at its very heart. A visitor in an Oriental mosque noticed that the many small prayer rugs that covered the floor were tied together. He asked the reason for this, and the reply was, "So that those who come here to pray will not steal them." There was, apparently, nothing incongruous to the mind of those worshippers in praying and stealing. We laugh at the absurdity; but what about our own religion and our life? Do just as great incongruities creep in? Does the man who is claiming the blessings of the higher Christian life show irritation if his time for prayer or Bible study is broken into? Does our religion make us steadily more attractive and easier to live with? Is ours a practical religion? Do the beauty and love and patience and steadfastness and joy and power of Christ shine forth through us in convincing fullness, and in irresistible appeal to others to let Christ make of them what He is making of us?—Sunday School Times.

Had Terrible Experience.

While his two little children watched at his side, a resident of San Jose, Cal., named Gothberg, lost consciousness and tossed for nearly four days not long since in delirium, in the canyon of the Saratoga creek near Congress Springs. During all this time the children were almost without food and with but little to shelter them from the weather. The man left San Jose to visit a friend on a ranch near Castle Rock on the summit above Saratoga. He had come as far as Sa-

ratoga when he became ill, but managed to get some distance up the road towards Congress Springs before he was overcome and had to stop. The father fell asleep and raved in delirium. Faithful to their father, the children stayed by his side during three days and three nights with only some canned meat to eat. For a shelter they stretched two blankets over the top of the fence and huddled under this poor protection. The party, when found, were taken to the county hospital.

must come from God, since man has nothing to offer. When God told Abraham to take his only son Isaac, and offer him as a sacrifice on Mount Moriah, the aged patriarch obeyed instantly. He even arose "early in the morning," and set out on his sad journey. When they had reached the appointed place, Isaac said to his father, "Behold the fire and the wood; but where is the lamb for a burnt offering?" And Abraham answered, "My son, God will provide himself the lamb for a burnt offering," and God did.

So in all the ages the moral sense of mankind has been searching the universe for some adequate atonement for sin. The best they could find did not satisfy their own sense of justice. The position of the heathen world without the Bible is this, "Lord, this is the best we can find. It is not suitable nor sufficient we know, but what can we do? Behold the wood and the fire, but where is the lamb for a burnt offering?" Revelation answers, "God will provide himself the lamb for the offering," and he has, even the lamb of God who taketh away the sin of the world. "He was wounded for our transgressions, he was bruised for our iniquities: All we like sheep have gone astray; we have turned every one to his own way; and the Lord hath laid on him the iniquity of us all."

This then is the scripture method of getting right with God—justification through faith in Jesus Christ. "God was in Christ reconciling the world unto himself, not imputing their trespasses unto them." (2 Cor. 5:19). Notice also that it is the death of Christ, and not his life which is the ground of our reconciliation. "Much more then being now justified by his blood, we shall be saved from the wrath of God through him." (Rom. 5:9).

Our Unitarian friends are fond of talking about the beautiful life of Jesus, but the life of Jesus alone is simply a discouragement to the sinner, because he has no power of reproduction that life, were it not for his death. Jesus Christ might have gone about saying beautiful things and doing good until this day, but had he not made atonement for us by his death, we should still be burdened with the guilt of sin. Not in the manger, nor on the mount, nor in the garden was our atonement made, but on the cross. "Who his own self bare our sins in his own body on the tree." (1 Pet. 2:24).

Three things are to be remembered: By the death of Christ we are delivered from the guilt of sin.

By the life of Christ in us we are delivered from the power of sin.

By the coming of Christ we shall be delivered from the presence of sin.

Past Mercies.

"Forget not all his benefits." We should remember past mercies and blessings. If we do, our past will shine down upon us like a clear sky full of stars. Such remembering will keep the gratitude ever fresh in our hearts and the incense ever burning on the altar. Such a house of memory becomes a refuge to which we may flee in trouble. When sorrows gather thickly, when trials come, when the sun goes down and every star is quenched and there seems nothing left to our hearts in all the present, then the memory of a past full of goodness becomes a holy refuge for our souls.

A Crisis.

There has not been a period in the history of the Christian dispensation when there were so many efforts to induce the church to enter into competition with other organizations as now. It is a moment of crisis. If the church can be kept to its own mission, then her victory is assured. If she answers the many voices which are now calling to her, and goes out into the world to compete with all sorts of human organizations in all sorts of work, then her power is declining, and will decline until she be brought back to her Lord's own appointed way and work.—Methodist Recorder.

Heart Awakening.

This is the season of awakening, the season of joy and of flowers—let it be also a time for the growth of faith; it is a season when joyful chorals are sung—let it be marked by a new spirit of thanksgiving in the heart and of Christlike ministries in the life. Resurrection should not all of it be postponed until the last day—much of it may take place on earth in redeemed hearts and regenerated societies. The Lord of life is even now by His Spirit transforming hearts and lives to the likeness of a higher life. Resurrection thus becomes a continual process, consummated at last in the skies, where it reaches the plane of a perfect life. The Lord, if we believe and are faithful, will perfect that which concerneth us.

If you take your boy to see the procession don't blame him for wanting to go to the circus.

There is nothing like faith in God for changing a dark prospect into a bright one.

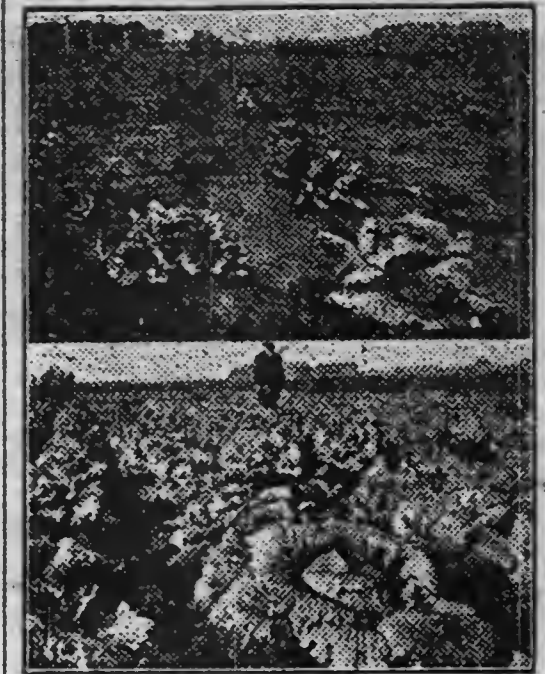
CROP OF IMPORTANCE

Always Good Demand in Large Cities for Cabbage.

Considerable Stimulus Given Growing of Crop in Recent Years by Sauerkraut Factories—Disease Resistant Strains.

The cabbage is a native of western and southern Europe and has been used for human food from time immemorial. All of the types of cabbage, cauliflower, brussels sprouts, collard and kale have sprung from the same original source. The wild type is still growing on the chalk cliffs of the English channel. On the cliffs of south-eastern England is now found a plant similar to the Georgia collards.

The cabbage crop is a very important one, large quantities being grown by farmers and truck gardeners for the markets of all the large cities, where it is used largely for immediate consumption. There is always a good demand in the large cities in late summer and early fall for cabbage. It is very difficult to get data of the acreage, yield and average value of



Use of "Resistant" Cabbage Seed Saves Crop. (A) "Cabbage-Sick" Field (Racine, Wis.) in 1911. Plants Nearly All Destroyed. (B) Same Field in 1912. Plants Grown From "Resistant" Seed.

the crop grown by those who cater to these demands. The prices vary greatly according to the season and location. The price per ton, as indicated by fifteen correspondents catering to the trade of different cities, varies from \$5 to \$15. During the past few years, considerable stimulus has been given the growing of cabbage through the sauerkraut factories, many of which contract at fair prices for the entire output of cabbage.

Many growers maintain that a cabbage crop of nine tons per acre is a better paying crop than corn, wheat or oats under fair yields.

In some sections near the large markets, many growers have been driven out of business, so far as cabbage culture is concerned, through the ravages of certain fungus diseases affecting this plant. Much hope is entertained of the possibility of securing disease-resistant strains.

This is a work that requires several years for positive results. Sometimes it is desirable even after securing resistant plants to cross-breed these with marketable strains, as it is often the case that resistant strains or varieties are not high yielding or of desirable quality. It would even seem profitable for growers to continue the practice of purchasing seeds from promiscuous retailers often proves a risky business. One need be no specialist to note that many irregular types, and low quality, poor yielding strains are to be found throughout the cabbage districts. This difficulty can be remedied only by purchasing from reliable seed houses, or by the growing of seed from carefully selected, home grown stock.

Prof. L. R. Jones of Wisconsin has found that various commercial fertilizers, as well as soil disinfectants, are wholly useless as preventive agents for the control of this disease in infected soil. For several seasons he has turned his attention chiefly toward the breeding of resistant strains and reports most substantial progress in this direction. In fields planted with commercial varieties in 1910, where the disease caused almost an entire loss, the few naturally resistant heads were selected and seed raised therefrom in 1911. While commercial seed planted on infected fields gave in 1912 only 21 per cent of living plants, the cabbage grown from the "resistant" seed developed 86 per cent live plants, over half of which formed heads. Seed produced from the best head gave 93 per cent of properly matured heads. These results show the influence of careful selection and indicate clearly the great possibilities that lie in the use of home grown seed of disease resistant strains.

Make-Up of Thoroughbred.

Many things enter into the makeup of a thoroughbred horse—the feet and legs must be right, the legs straight and well set under the body. The head should be well poised and the expression of the face good. The shoulders, ribs and thighs symmetrical, and the whole animal covered with good coat of hair.

Ways of Cut Worms.

Why do the cut worms confine their attention to vegetables and pass up the "pugley" and red roof?

RAISING BROILERS ON FARM

Exceedingly Large Demand for Lightweight Chickens of From Two to Two-and-Half Pounds.

(By A. C. SMITH, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.)

The early chick is the most profitable, yet there is profit on the late chick provided it is not too late.

There is an exceptionally large demand for lightweight broilers and broilers of from two to two and a half pounds. This furnishes a splendid opportunity for those who wish to rear and market chicks without being obliged to house them. Hatched in May or June, they should easily weigh two or two and one-half pounds before October 1. If especially well fed, they should reach that weight still earlier. This is the most favorable time to hatch and raise chickens, as the parent stock has been out of doors long enough to acquire splendid health and remarkable vigor. Eggs, if sensibly set, should hatch almost perfectly and the chicks should live and thrive.

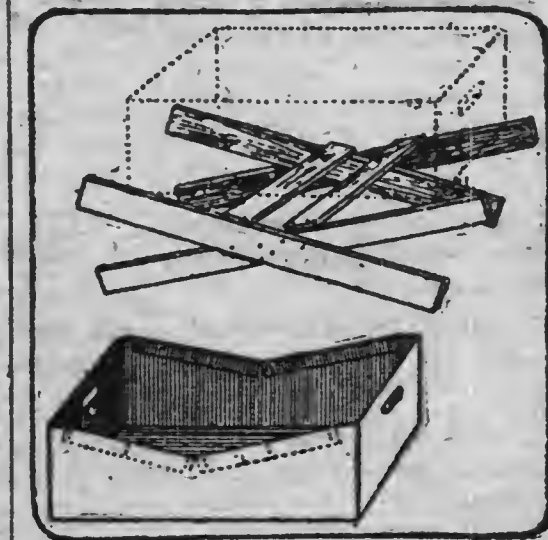
The equipment required is very small—a good-sized box or a barrel, covered with waterproof paper, set in a dry sheltered place may be used both to set the hen in and to house the brood, though the barrel is rather unsuitable for the brood after the chicks are weaned, especially if there are many of them.

Both hen and chicks should be allowed free range after the chicks are a few days old, to pick up a large share of their living, but in addition it is a good plan to feed them at night, and to give them all they will eat, as they will grow faster and will either be marketable at an earlier age or weigh more, and consequently bring more, at a given time. Chickens of this weight will not, it is true, bring a fortune, but it must be remembered that they cost very little to rear. The fact that the earlier they are marketable, the better the price, should not be lost sight of. For this reason it pays to feed them a little where there is not an opportunity to pick up abundance of food.

SUPER-REST IS CONVENIENT

Found to Be of Great Assistance in Examination of Hives—It Saves Crushing of Bees.

I am sending a drawing of a simple article which I find very convenient. I call it a super-rest, writes Elmer E. Waite of Mystic, Conn., in the Gleanings in Bee Culture. The upper drawing shows a sawhorse arrangement which is easily made by any one. The lower drawing shows a box which is about as simple to make, and will



A Super-Rest.

hold smoker, tools, etc. The upper one shows a super in place. The two ends of the holder should be about sixteen inches apart. I find this a great help when examining hives, as I can place this near the hive, usually in front, and set the super or supers on it. It saves crushing bees, and your super will not fall over as they do when set on end.

MAKE HAY OF SWEET CLOVER

If Plant is Cut in Season It is Relished by Young Mules and Horses—Likes Any Soil.

A weed has been defined as a plant out of place. In a country where sweet clover grows so abundantly it should be made use of for some purpose rather than to make the roadside, the fence rows and ditch banks so unsightly. If cut in a season it can be made into hay which is far better than a snow bank for all kinds of stock, and for young horses and mules it is relished. Sheep and cattle will eat hay made from it and rather enjoy the variety in the ration which it supplies.

Sweet clover is a very cosmopolitan plant, adapting itself to all kinds of soil and conditions. It is a great nitrogen gatherer, growing on poor soil, providing there is enough lime in the soil to meet its needs. Try making the sweet clover into hay this coming season, and see if it cannot thus be turned into some account.

Obtain Early Tomato Plants. Although much is done every year to obtain early tomato plants, yet some of the best yields in the main crop are from vines from seed sown. They do not bear quite as early, but the fruit is good and the vines strong.

Beware of Loose Wire.

Don't have any loose wire laying around the farm anywhere, especially where colts or horses run. It only takes two seconds to knock a hundred dollars off the value of the horse.

Plants for Home Yard.

The native wild highbush cranberry, dogwood, Juneberry, black haw and wild grape all make good plants for the home yard if properly set.

For the LITTLE ONES

WRITING ON A SOFT PILLOW

Found Possible to Write Legibly and With Comfort on Train Flying at Top Speed.

Everyone who has had occasion to write while riding in a railway train will be interested in the fact that the disagreeable effects of the jarring of the carriage are greatly mitigated by writing on a pillow. The pillow may be either held on the lap or placed on a table. The pad of paper, and the arm which guides the pen or pencil should both rest on the pillow.

In this manner it will be found possible to write legibly and with comfort in a train flying at full speed.

The explanation depends upon the fact that the pillow tends to equalize the motion of the fast moving carriage the pen is driven in every direction except the desired one, because the constant jarring does not produce the same motions simultaneously in the table, or the knee, or hand and the pen.

But the pillow, through its great pliability and moderate degree of elasticity, not only deadens the shocks communicated from the carriage, but brings the inevitable motions of the paper and the hand holding the pen into accord.

SMALL BOY WAS INTERESTED

Not in Somber Shakespearean Drama, as His Mother Supposed, but in Counting Bald Heads.

The play was one of Shakespeare's tragedies. Mrs. Simmons and her little boy, having been unable to secure seats in the parquet, were well located in the front row of the first balcony, where they could see better and hear almost as well as if they had been farther forward on the main floor.

Mrs. Simmons was agreeably surprised at the interest that Bobby appeared to take in the somber drama. He sat leaning forward, with his elbows on the cushioned railing in front of him, resting his head on his hands, deeply absorbed. As the curtain went down on the first act he straightened up.

"Well, dear, how do you like Shakespeare?" asked his mother. "Are you enjoying the play?"

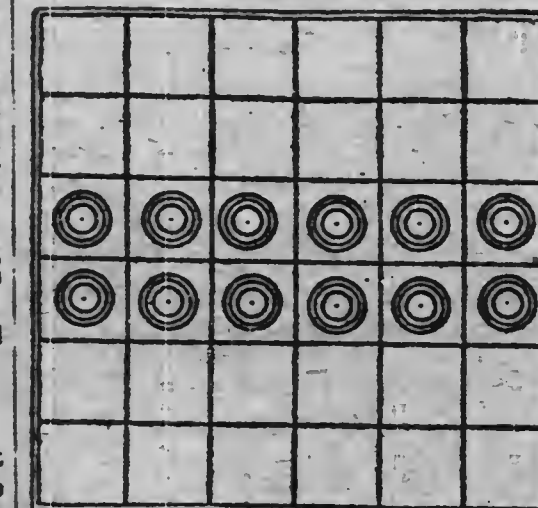
"Mamma," said Bobby, with the air of one who has made a great discovery, "there are sixty-nine men here that have got bald spots on top of their heads! I've counted 'em five times!"—Youth's Companion.

ARRANGE COUNTERS IN ROWS

Simple and Symmetrical Problem Illustrated and Explained for Placing Objects on Line.

Can you rearrange the 12 counters on this board of 36 squares, so that there are two counters on each row, column, and diagonal?

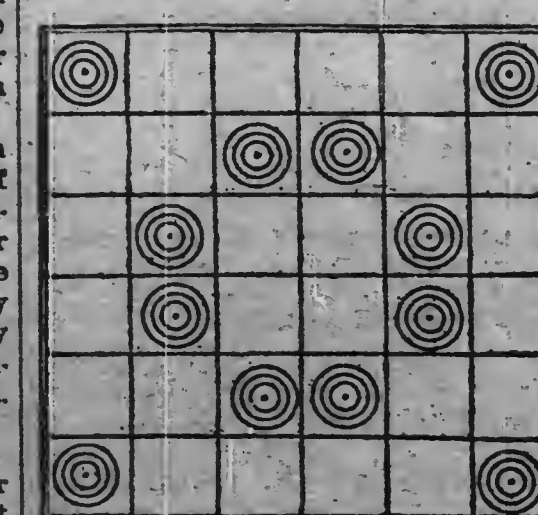
There must not be more than these



Arrangement of Counters.

two counters in the same straight line.

Here is a simple and symmetrical arrangement, by which on a board of 36 squares 12 counters are so placed



Two in Each Row.

that there are two, and two only, on each line, column and diagonal. There are other arrangements which fulfill the conditions.

Edgar Knew Them.

The teacher was hearing her class of small boys in mathematics. "Edgar," she said, "if your father can do a piece of work in seven days, and your Uncle William can do it in nine days, how long would it take both of them to do it?" "They would never get done," answered the boy, earnestly. "They would sit down and tell fish stories."

HOW TO ATTRACT BLUEBIRDS

Pennsylvania Lad Explains How He Induced Little Songsters to Build Their Nests.

I have attracted bluebirds by simply making a one-roomed bird-house. To make this bird-house I took boards that were of dull color so as to more closely resemble the trunk of a tree, writes Rupel J. Mitchell of Pennsylvania in the National Stockman and Farmer. I made the house 8 inches high and gave it five inches square of floor space, and put on a slanting roof. The roof projected over the edge in front so as to prevent the rain from entering. I made the bird-house to lean in the direction of the opening, which should face the southeast. The entrance was a round hole 2 inches in diameter and 2 1/4 inches from the top. I made a small hole 1 inch below the entrance and put in it a small perch



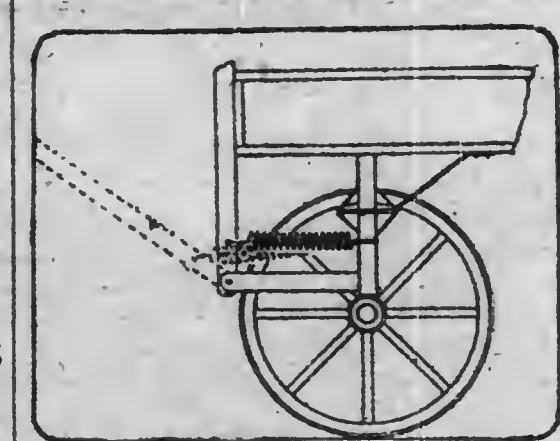
Bluebirds' Home.

5 inches long. On the bottom I nailed another limb of a tree one-half inch in diameter and 6 inches long. I put it in an apple tree 10 feet above the ground in the apple orchard. The birds began their nest on Friday, April 11, 1913. I hung on the tree bits of string, yarn, flax, etc., for the birds to make their nest with. The bluebirds came about the last of March. I now have six bird-houses, and four of them were not up two weeks until the birds had nested in them. There were 18 barn-swallow nests in the barn last year.

TONGUE HOLDER FOR WAGONS

Method Illustrated and Explained for Preventing Accidents While Coasting a Hill.

To prevent any mishap when coasting in a boy's play wagon, fasten the tongue with a coil spring so that it will be kept in a vertical position. The tongue is always out of the way when it is not used for drawing the wagon, writes William F. Benson of Brockton, Mass.



Holds Tongue in Position.

Mass., in the Popular Mechanics. The spring is only strong enough to hold the tongue, so that when this is used for pulling there is little or no tendency of the spring to draw the tongue upward. The coil spring is fastened with one screw in the tongue and one in the front axle.

RIDDLES.

When does a tailor serve his customers both well and ill? When he gives them fits.

What is that which never uses its teeth for eating purposes? A comb.

Why is the letter E like death? Because it is at the end of life.

Why is a lady in a cotton dress like anything published? Because she appears in print.

What herb is most injurious to a lady's beauty? Thyme.

When is a man like the letter B? When he is in bed.

What grows less tired the more it is worked? A carriage wheel.

When is a sailor like a corpse? When he is in the shrouds.

When may a man be said to break fast before he gets up? When he takes a roll in bed.

What is more foolish than sending coal to Newcastle? Sending milk to Cows.

How do bees dispose of their honey? They cell it.

What chasm often separates friends? Sarcasm.

Why are all duels short affairs? Because it only requires two seconds to arrange them.

Why is a beggar mending his clothes like a rich man? Because he is making up his rents.

Why is love like a duck's foot? Because it often lies hidden in the breast.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

SHOULD TELL WHOLE STORY

Newspaper Reporters Ought to Give Brand and Maker of Whisky Responsible for Brutal Crimes.

In New York city recently a man murdered his twelve-year-old daughter and wounded his wife. We quote from his confession as printed in the Evening Mail's account of the tragedy:

"I came home about midnight. I had had several drinks before coming home. I sat down by the side of my wife's bed. . . . Then my wife woke up. . . . She ran into the hall. As she did so I fired one shot at her. She fell in a heap in the hall. I thought I had killed her. Turning back into the bedroom, I saw a movement underneath the bedclothes. By this time I was in a terrible temper and I fired three shots into the bedclothes without looking to make sure who was there. . . ."

We wish we could bring about a state where no newspaper or reporter, in a case like this, would consider his story complete until he had found out the brand of whisky that the murderer drank, and got the name and photograph of the maker of it. There are a good many sad things about our civilization, but few more discouraging than the fact that men who make whisky and use all the arts of trade to stimulate its consumption are able, by virtue of their money, to escape the odium which attaches to all others, like gamblers and panders, who stimulate crime and profit by exploiting human weakness.—Collier's Weekly.

We agree with Collier's that the reporter should in such cases tell the brand of whisky which caused the crime, and give the name and photograph of its maker. But the story is not complete even then. Let it be told who it is that makes possible the liquor manufacturer and the liquor seller; who it is that says to the whisky-maker, "Go ahead—you may produce any brand you choose provided you pay well for the privilege." Let every voting citizen put to himself the question, "Who is responsible for crimes committed by drink-crazed men?" Happy is he who can truthfully say, "Not I!"

THEY NEVER SAW DRUNKARD

Only One Child in Crowd of Two Thousand at Sunday School Rally Ever Saw Intoxicated Man.

There was a great Sunday school rally in Maine a while ago, said Mrs. Antoinette A. Hawley, editor of the W. C. T. U. paper of the state of Colorado, and two thousand children looked into the face of a man who asked: "How many of you ever saw a drunken man?" Only one child raised his hand. Why? Because in March, 109 years ago, Neal Dow was born. A bank director, identified with large corporations and a conspicuous helper of his fellow men; a general in the army that served the Union; a Quaker, too, which helped mightily for Quakers are bred to stand up for what they believe—back and forth he went over the state in his little cutter, wrapped in fur, a hot soapstone at his feet, and the flame of a bright enthusiasm in his heart; back and forth he went, "sowing," as he said, "the state knee deep with literature," but better than that, sowing it heart deep with his own incarnated convictions.

And lo, the harvest! A state redeemed; 1,999 children out of a bunch of 2,000 who never saw a drunkard; a state clean from saloon signs and open traps for their young feet.

WORKING ON ANOTHER TACK

In Endeavor to Reform Drinking Man Temperance People Now Trying to Throttle Liquor Traffic.

Formerly temperance workers, says Professor Ross of the University of Wisconsin, devoted their efforts to an endeavor to persuade a man not to drink, in the hope of reforming him. Nowadays we see that the thing to do is to throttle the liquor traffic. In accomplishing this latter, and far more difficult and dangerous task, we are performing for society a "once for all" service which will have hundreds and thousands of boys and girls from the temptations and allurements of the liquor evil. While we recognize that the rescue missions of our cities are doing a work the value of which is immeasurable, we must magnify the necessity for the "once for all" service which shall render unnecessary a large part of this form of endeavor.

Leave Liquor Alone.
The brewer can ride in a coach and pair. The drinker must trudge on the road. One gets through the world with a jaunty air.

The other bends under a load.
The brewer gets money and friends, my lad.
While the drinker's left poor and alone;
If you'd have your share of good things,
Take care.

Incarnate Death.
The value of alcohol as a preservative is due solely to its life-destroying property. Science has proclaimed alcohol to be incarnate death.

ADVANTAGES IN KEEPING FARM ACCOUNTS



Young Money Makers.

(By MRS. A. J. WILDER.)
The accounts are balanced for the past year and the books closed. It is too late now to make any difference in the showing and we can only prove our advance in knowledge by doing better this year.

Here is where the farmer who keeps his accounts in shape and also keeps a record of the work done on the farm, has the advantage of the one who thinks it is too much trouble to keep books. The farmer who does not keep the farm accounts has a small chance of profiting by either his mistakes or his successes to the full extent. Although one part of the farm business may be making him a good profit and another be running him behind he is nearly as apt to increase the losing branch as the paying one.

Of course a man can keep a good deal of his business in his head, but if you have never made the trial you will be surprised at how different the idea you have in your head may be from what the books will show.

Perhaps the past year has not been as successful as you had hoped it would be. You may be just a little discouraged over the balance in your favor at the bank, but if you have increased the fertility of an acre of your land, there is a balance in another kind of bank, and one where there is no danger of the cashier absconding with the funds.

The increased productivity of the soil is a balance in his favor that very few farmers take into account and it is just as real and tangible as a money balance at the bank in town.

Talking of accounts—there have been some articles going the rounds lately, telling the farmer that in order to ascertain if he is making any profit from his farming operations he must add to his list of expenses each year interest on the worth of his farm and all his farm equipment, considering it as so much money invested, which of course it is. The income from the farm must pay this interest as well as all running expenses and what is left after this is profit.

IMPROVEMENT OF CHICKEN FLOCK

Strong, Rugged Health and Early Maturity Two Great Points to Consider.

(By PROF. JOHN WILLARD BOLTE.)
An old saying with breeders of live stock is that the best cross is with the feed bin. We say that this is the only cross that should ever be made with chickens.

History fails to show a single instance where any man gained in his breeding operations through crossing two distinct breeds. It is perfectly true that the resulting offspring are frequently sturdier and grow faster than either of their parent breeds. They may even lay more eggs, but they are almost certain to fall totally in passing on desirable characteristics, and the third generation will be far inferior to the original breeds used in the cross. Crossing breaks up all the lines of heredity and is of value only in producing new breeds, and very rarely then.

Don't try to get better chickens by crossing two established breeds, because you will surely fail, and don't waste your time trying to grade up a scrub flock by using pure-bred males because life is so short. Start with pure breeds and bring up the health and productivity of your flock by weeding out the non-producers and selecting the young breeders with great care. Pick out next year's breeders while they are small and watch them carefully as they develop.

Strong, rugged health and early maturity are the two great points to consider for the poultryman who wants flesh and eggs above feathers.

Separate the pullets from the cockerels as soon as you place the youngsters in the colony, roosting coops. Both sexes will develop better from then on if separated as far as possible. Have birds of the same size together to avoid crowding and stunting the smaller ones.

Remember that the pullet which shows a red comb first, will usually lay first, and the one that lays first

This is all very well and good business, provided the other side of the account is kept with equal care.

Don't forget to give the farm credit for the living of the family. If the interest on the investment is to be figured at city interest rates, then sell yourself all those fresh eggs, frying, roasting and broiling chickens and fresh fruits and vegetables at city prices and give the farm credit. If every bushel of grain or ball of hay that old Dobbin eats is to be charged to the running expenses of the farm, then hire old Dobbin at livery rates whenever you or the family take a Sunday drive, or drive to visit one of the neighbors. What about the automobile? When you get to that stage you are probably past counting expenses.

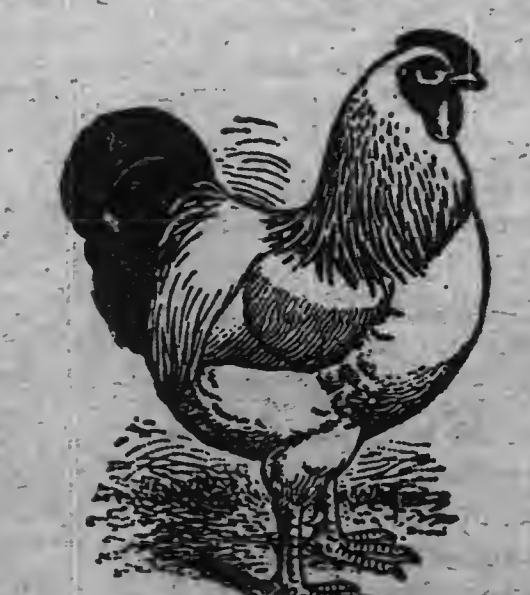
There is also the question of fuel. What farmer who has his own wood growing on the place ever makes any account of what it is worth. While we are setting down the debits and credits let's give the farm credit for the wood at market prices. It will help toward balancing the wages of the hired man, which have already been put down on the debit side, and will be no more than fair.

Then there is the item of house rent. If we make the farm pay interest on the money invested in the houses and barns we have no right to use them without allowing a fair rent. To do so would be making the farm pay twice. Really we ought also to allow rent on the land to the credit of the farm. It would help it, you know, to pay its interest money when due.

There are, you see, two sides to this question of accounts as well as to every other question.

While every farmer should keep accounts with and of the farm) he should not be misled into falsifying them. If these items on the credit side are omitted or forgotten, while all the debits are carefully put down, there is apt to be a feeling of dissatisfaction with the year's work, which is unnecessary.

has the best constitution, makes an excellent breeder and lays the most eggs. Watch for these precocious little ladies and then mark or brand them at once, so that you can put them in the best pen the following breeding season. A good constitution is of the very greatest possible importance. It is indicated by bright red comb and wattles, sleek plumage, strong, round legs, good frame, bright full eyes, short broad head, short, strong curved beak and early maturity. The breast bone should be deep and the back broad. Legs set wide



Dual Purpose Type.

apart indicate a large chest and body cavity. Avoid like a plague a long, lean, rangy bird with a hawk beak, narrow head, sunken eye and knock-kneed legs. They are worse than useless, regardless of the excellence of their coloring.

Sort them out while they are young, before their mature plumage covers up the most glaring defects.

Planting Carnations.
Set carnation slips in the garden, care for them, leave until September, cutting off any buds, and the last of September pot, setting in a cool place, give plenty of air and sunshine. Shower occasionally with weak tobacco water to prevent green fly.

Peach Tree Borer.
Mr. Peach Tree Borer is busy these days. Get after him with a piece of sharp wire.

BAD FOR PESSIMIST

Not True That Great Body of Country's Students Are Turning From Religion.

Pessimists are usually out of the game. People at work are the ones who are sure something will come of it. Foreign missionaries are the ones who believe in foreign peoples. Workers among immigrants find it hard to be patient with men who sneer at the "wops" and "dagos," and others. Arm-chair critics can dismiss foreign missions with two sentences and a sniff—may even dispense with the sentences, though the sniff is necessary. People who are at it are sure it can be done, and sure also that it is being done.

Here is a young man spending his whole life in Christian work in colleges. He sees student life from the inside. He has been in several state universities. In one of them there was a meeting of 3,000 students, and 300 started out to follow Christ. In another were held four meetings, averaging a thousand each. This young man writes, "There is no question in my mind of a decided improvement in the moral and religious life of American students." Improvement? What does he mean? Does he not know that students are losing their faith and their morals and their character? Does he not realize that faculties are in league with the forces of evil? Or is it possible that our friends who have been saying so have the disadvantage of not knowing anything about it? Is it possible that they are thinking of a few instances, and have missed the real current? At any rate, this man who is at the task seems much encouraged about it.

One Source of Weakness.
Of course, one must take into account the story of Phillips Brooks, who would not agree that church attendance was falling off because everywhere he went he found such large congregations. This man whom we have quoted is the kind of man to whom students would make response. That in itself is a suggestive fact, however. Perhaps the weakness of the religious situation in our schools is that we have not frankly handled it. Probably if we had paid no more heed to the biological elements in our educational institutions than we have to the religious, we would be the laughing-stock of Europe. We get in our colleges just about what we go after, and when the educational leaders are ready to give heed to the religious phases of universities and colleges they will find the students ready. If they take the matter lightly, the students will do so.

There are a great many good men who cannot teach chemistry with any inspiration. A chemical department of a college under the guidance of one of those men is lost before it begins. The religious department, its Bible study, its Christian training, is lost also if it falls into the hands of a man with no inspiration, and without the power of leadership. There is nothing occult or mysterious about it. We can have a keen, strong religious life in our colleges and universities just as soon as we want it. More and more we are wanting it, and wherever we want it intelligently we are finding men like this one to whom the students respond.

Meanwhile it is people who are at anything big who are sure of it and rejoice in it.—The Continent.

Christian Duty.
"And what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?"—Micah 6:8.

"Do justly." I am to pay reverent and scrupulous regard to common rights. My outlook is always to include my neighbor and what is due to him. I am never to tamper with the scales to my own profit. I am to have no unjust weights in any of my relationships. And this covers every kind of commerce, even the commerce of words. There is to be no false emphasis in my speech, no exaggeration, and no short weight. Every word is to have its own true weight, for "by thy words thou shalt be justified, and by thy words thou shalt be condemned."

"Love mercy." The scales may be weighed in fairness to my brother. I must give him "good measure, pressed down, shaken together, running over." I must deal not only in justice but in mercy. Nay, mercy is the finest and most finished justice. Mercy is the most intimate kinship of truth. And when we "love mercy" we are in the home of truth.

"Walk humbly with thy God." In this companionship all graces will be born. No pride can live in this fellowship, no meanness, no hardness, no injustice. If I keep near God I can never be alien to my brother. When I abide in the Lord my soul will be "as a well-watered garden."—Rev. J. H. Jowett, D. D.

Ravages of Sin.
A brittle thing is our earthly happiness—brittle as some thin vase of Venetian glass; yet neither anxiety, nor sorrow, nor dart of death, which is mightier than the oak-cleaving thunderbolt, can shatter a thing even so brittle as the earthly happiness of our poor little homes if we place that happiness under the care of God. But though neither anguish nor death can break it at a touch, and selfishness can shatter it, just as there are cliffs which will shiver the Venetian glass. Sin and selfishness—God's balm does not heal in this world the ravages which they caused.—Canon Farrar.

SMILES

LITTLE FISHES.

Some of the party in the clubroom were swapping fish stories and of course the size of the talk was all out of proportion to the size of the fishes. Finally Charles Kenyon, the playwright, smiled.

"Reminds me," he explained, "of a fishing party down in Florida. One afternoon three of the fellows went out and the biggest thing they caught was about four-inches long. This, however, was no damper on their happiness, and to everybody they proudly exhibited the catch."

"By the way," said a charming young lady, to whom the string was shown, "fishes go in schools, do they not?"

"Yes, certainly," answered the happy fisherman. "Why do you ask?"

"Merely a fancy of mine," sweetly responded the young lady; "I was thinking that you must have broken up the infant class."

Was Disappointed.

J. H. Kempner, chief of the Cincinnati kinemacolor headquarters, had been pestered by the family washerwoman for passes to the show.

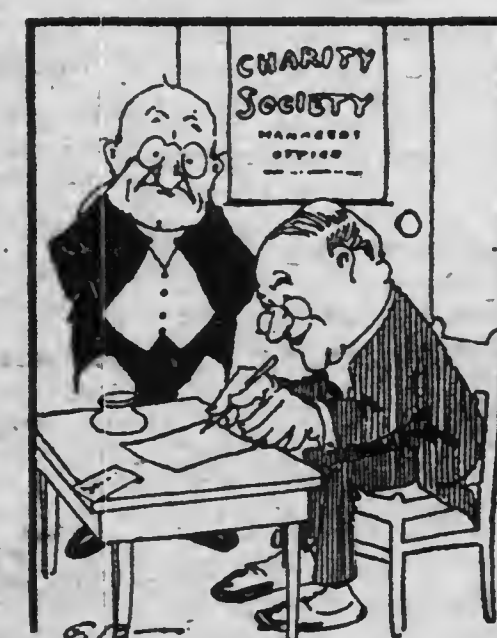
"Ah, surely do wanner see dem only real cullud movin' pitchers," said she. Finally Mr. Kempner gave her a couple of passes for some gallery seats, and the following Monday morning when she reported for her regular weekly engagement he inquired: "Well, auntie, how did you like the show?"

"Deed, Mistah Kempner, dat sutnly wuz some fine show, an' dem dresses is shore gorgeous, but ah was a mite dispirited."

"How was that, auntie?" asked Kempner. "What was wrong?"

"Oh, ah didn't see no real cullud folks in de play, Mistah Kempner, an' you adumtize dem shore does say so."

OFTEN THUS.



Manager of Charity Society—Put that \$50 that Mr. Blowhardt gave in the vanity fund.

Secretary—Why?

Manager of Charity Society—He only gave it to please his vanity.

Looking Back.

I remember, I remember,
It was long ago, I guess,
When "Little Annie Rooney"
Was the reigning song success.

Clever Daughter.

"Mamma, don't you think Schiller quite out of date?"

"I certainly do."

"I'm so glad. I just smashed his statuette in the drawing room."

Oh, These Women!

Patricia—I've heard some perfectly awful stories about your husband.

Clarice—Oh, do tell them to me! Perhaps I can make him give me a new gown or two.—Judge.

He Knew Better.

"May it please your honor," said a lawyer, addressing one of the judges, "I brought the prisoner from jail on a habeas corpus."

"Well," said a man in an undertone, who was standing in the rear of the court, "these lawyers will say anything. I saw the man get out of the taxi at the court door."

Way Out.

Kicker—A judge has ruled that a woman shouldn't spend more on clothes than on rent.

Mrs. Knocker—Well, then, we shall have to pay higher rent.

His Fear.

"Russian czars do not seem to care much about going to Finland."

"Naturally. There is always a prospect that if they go there they will see their Finnish."

Not the Same.

"I suppose the writer had a poet's license to say what he did."

"Where did he get his license, pop? Was it the same place where we got our dogs?"

Pampered Pitcher.

"Didn't I see you turn on the electric light just now?" demanded the manager of the ball team severely.

"You did," admitted the \$2,000 pitcher.

"Always call a bellboy to do that. You gotta take care of that wing."

The Training.

"I don't want my boy to be fast when he grows up. What sort of training should I give him?"

"Why not make him a messenger boy?"

MUFFLED KNOCKS.

"That wig of yours is a wonderful improvement, Mr. Wellon; it conceals the shape of your head."

"They slandered you, old chap, when they said you had a bigger load last night than you could carry. You carried it beautifully."

"You're looking fine, Bilderback, for a man who eats too much, drinks too much, and takes too much rest."

"You and your neighbors seem to get along splendidly, Mrs. Fladger; I suppose they have become used to your peculiarities."

"I'd take your note, old boy, for any amount not exceeding 50 cents."

PUT HIM WISE.



Her Father—I've no objections to your marrying my daughter, but I hope you've got a good digestion.

Her Suitor—Why?

Her Father—Well, she's been going to a cooking school for the last two months.

Breaking it to Him Gently.
"I would like to get a vacation for two weeks."

"This is a very busy time with us. Why do you want a vacation?"

"I have made arrangements to get married."

"To get married? Why, my boy, you can't support a wife on your salary?"

"I know, but I thought if I got married you might be willing to give me a raise. You see, the lady is your daughter."

Camera Man's Fault.

"My! Isn't this a thrilling moving picture! Real lions in the jungles of Africa."

"Ahem! Do you suppose there are any billboards in the jungles of Africa?"

"I guess not. Why do you ask?"

"Just now I caught a glimpse of something through a rift in the 'jungle' undergrowth that looked very much like an advertisement of somebody's perfect fitting clothes."

Breaking It Gently.

Maid—"Thieves got into a house in this street last night and stole all the silver."

Mistress—"What stupid people to leave things unlocked! Whose house was it?"

Maid—"It was No. 7."

Mistress—"Why, that is our house!"

Maid—"Yes, ma'am, but I did not want to frighten you."—Judge.

His Idea.

"I understand," said the Married Man in the art gallery, "why the Venus of Milo is considered the ideal woman."

"What's the answer?"

"Being armless, she couldn't go through her husband's pockets."

JUST A JEST.



Spectator (at Marathon race to runner far behind)—Hurry up—you'll win yet.

Runner—Shut up! I don't belong to that bunch in front. I'm the first man of another bunch behind.

His Advertising Chance.

"I suppose the parents of young Lord Softpat must feel dreadfully cut up over his engagement to little Tottie Poser of the Gayety."

"Cut up! Why, say, if it wasn't for Tottie nobody would ever have known that Sortie had any parents!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

An Angel, All Right.

Bacon: "And you say his wife keeps a record of everything he does?"

Egbert: "Yes; that is why he calls her his 'recording angel,' you know."

THE MADISONIAN

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Grant E. Lilly, - - Editor & Owner

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Six Months......60
Three Months......35
One Month......15
IN ADVANCE.

THE NORMAL

On another page of this issue is given the substance of the material part of the answer made by the Board of Regents to the report made by Goodpaster on the Normal School. The answer is full and complete. It shows how unfounded the report of the Inspector was and how little effort he had made to find out the exact situation. It condemns him unscathingly for making a superficial examination and for expressing opinions without a careful and exhaustive consideration of the law of the case.

When we read in the papers extracts of that report we were just a little inclined to believe that it was a made to order affair, but we waited for the answer of the Regents. This answer came like a brick smoke house falling on Mr. Goodpaster. It has certainly flattened him out and makes him look like thirty cents.

His was an audacious report, considering that he obtained his information in a few days, covering a period of seven years work of men who have unselfishly given of their time and means and their intelligence, without reward, to bring about a great school for the upbuilding of humanity. It is unfortunate that such a thing occurred, a calamity, for when men are giving high talents to a public business without reward, except the plaudits of their countrymen, it is discouraging to them and makes men hesitate to be affiliated with a public institution where their best efforts are subject to public censure by men who are unable to reach up to the dignity of the thing under investigation. His report was distinguished for his inability to find anything in this great school commendable, and in that he found many trifling things to condemn. The State of Kentucky should be, and we think it is, justly proud of this institution. The work that it is doing is bearing fruit and in a few years more it will be recognized the Nation over as one of the great seats of learning. Living in sight of the campus where we have an opportunity of seeing and judging, we unhesitatingly say that there can not be found a more conscientious corps of teachers, a more efficient board of officials or better student body than is to be found at Eastern. Long may she live, ever increasing in strength and power for good. And may that tongue and hand that strike it unfeelingly and unjustly, be silenced by an outraged and awakened public conscience.

Remember the words of Edward Everett, "We must educate; we must educate, or we die by our posterity"; and, remembering them, let us put forth greater efforts than ever before for the success of an institution, of which all the State of Kentucky can say, "It is our own and we love it and will protect it because it is our own."

THE AWAKENING

Eastern Kentucky is aroused in a commercial way that astounds the oldest inhabitant. Railroads are penetrating the mountains and connecting them with the Blue Grass and the cities. Cities have been built in the eastern portion of the State, which in a few years have attained a wonderful population of enterprising, progressive citizens.

There is a reason for this awakening. Education has opened the eyes of the natives to their own possibilities. In the last twenty years much has been done

in the way of educating the people of that section of the State, not only in books but in right and proper living as well. The ministry penetrated the mountain fastnesses, preached the simple gospel of Christ and Him crucified, awakened the nobility of soul of the mountaineer which, when aroused, looked to a higher life. The great schools followed the ministry closely and took the children to their institutions of learning; and they in turn brought education to the home people and secured the establishment of schools throughout the mountains. Today, in many of the mountain counties, good schools having a large attendance and a good faculty and ample course of instruction, are still further developing men and women.

In the awakening of Kentucky, our own schools have played an important part. We refer to the Berea College and the Normal School located here. The part played by these two great institutions of learning can not be overestimated. They have prepared men and women and sent them out as leaders of men in thought and action. These people in turn were enabled to point out to the commercial world the advantages in natural resources which Eastern Kentucky possessed and thus started the trend of events eastward. The bread thus cast upon the waters, has returned an hundred fold. Today, Eastern Kentucky is alive with the capital of the commercial world and its future is most auspicious.

SACRED MUSIC

Kryl's Famous Band will be here on Sunday, June 29. What an opportunity this will be for real lovers of music! To hear a grand concert of sacred music is a rare opportunity. It may never come to Richmond again. The songs sung by our fathers and mothers, played by a master, in which playing all of the soulful melody will be given artistic interpretation and expression, is something to which we can look forward with joyous anticipation. These grand pieces, sung by millions in every clime and land, belong in common to mankind. They have thrilled the hearts of prince and pauper alike, lifted the burdens from the oppressed, softened our savage natures, and healed the bruised heart. Music is the soul of harmony, and the language of angels. It purifies the heart, cleanses the mind, lightens the burdens of life, lifts us from sensualities and gives us the Heavenly vision. And these sweet old hymns, Rock of Ages, Jesus Lover of My Soul, Nearer My God to Thee, Lead Kindly Light, etc., tunes that have become a part of our being, will be rendered in one grand, swelling volume of harmony, filling us with delight, awakening glad remembrances, rejuvenating our languishing souls and carrying us Heavenward.

The music that has lived through ages is sacred music, and it will be our gracious privilege to hear the inimitable Kryl in sacred concert on Sunday, June 29, at the Chautauqua.

DO GOOD; NOT TALK IT

Will not some good man or woman who is financially able to do so, buy tickets to the Chautauqua and give them to the worthy poor to enable them to get the benefits of the Chautauqua? Remember that true religion is the doing of good deeds.

"Do noble things; not dream them all day long. And thus make life, death and that vast forever, one grand, sweet song."

Candidates in almost every county in Kentucky have signed agreements to starve out the floater. This is one of the best and most important moves made in many years. If vote buying will cease, better men are bound to be elected to office.—Danville Messenger.

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Blanton Lumber Co. Phone 425. 164f

The Signs of the Times

(Contributed)

Editor Madisonian:

I have been a reader of The Madisonian since its induction into the journalistic arena, and barring any seeming egotism, I am capable and competent of judging, fairly, the merits or demerits of a publication. I do not wish to flatter you, but I do want to express my appreciation and approval of your manly course upon all questions affecting the public, and to commend the high plane upon which you launched and are steering The Madisonian. Your zeal for the betterment of the people and the upbuilding of the institutions of Richmond and Madison county is highly commendable, and deserves the unstinted praise and support of the thinking and intelligent people of our grand and glorious county. As a plain citizen, I thank you for the great interest which you manifest for the people, for civic righteousness, for purer elections, for the moral uplifting and betterment of mankind, generally.

The signs of the times are bright and hopeful. With all our faults, we have numberless virtues; and we should look to the future with confidence, with hope, and affection. I am not one of those who is filled with despair and believes the world is growing worse at an alarming rate. I believe we are gradually growing better. The signs of the times prove it. To-day, there is a healthy, vigorous public sentiment in favor of law, order and decency. There is a great change taking place. Public sentiment no longer cowers and trembles, but is strong, mighty, defiant. The people are insisting that their natural, inherent, and inalienable rights must be respected. There is a great moral awakening among the people, not only in our beloved country, but throughout the civilized world. Throughout our country brave men and fearless women have bearded the Political Lion (the corruptionist) in his den and made a gallant fight for civic righteousness and moral betterment. Their courage and valor has been crowned by a glorious victory. Right has partially triumphed over wrong, and the grand army of the people is marching on, swelling its recruits with new volunteers every day. Such hopeful signs should fill us with enthusiasm. The signs of the times were never brighter. There is no need to pine and despair. Let us be optimistic and prophetic of the future. The world is gradually growing better, and the twentieth century is going to crown her gray hairs with the wreaths of honor, progress and glory.

To-day there is a great awakening among the people. Old ideas, selfish motives, sinister designs, cruel injustice, and sordid methods are being dislodged and ground and pulverized beneath the feet of an awakened public conscience. The people—the citizens of our Commonwealth—and elsewhere, are insisting on a new alignment, one that destroys the Demon of Greed, one that tends to the moral uplift and betterment of mankind, one that breathes the holy spirit of love, one that obliterates the profligate and prostitute, who prey with such deadly effect upon the unfortunate, one that substitutes right for wrong and scatters the blossoms of charity along the rugged path of life, one that opens up all the grand avenues of honor and the highways of success for every human being.

There is a great tidal wave of moral sentiment sweeping over the country, and the people are insisting and demanding there shall be change or departure from the old, diabolical and disgraceful custom of electing their representatives—officeholders—other than through a corrupt electorate, by the use of money, whisky, and all the degrading methods and sinister influences that could be devised and set in motion by corrupt

and degenerate politicians. It used to be unpopular to decry the base and treacherous methods resorted to by wily and unscrupulous politicians to secure office. Everything was supposed to be fair in war and politics. Men bribed voters to secure office, and likewise, officeholders were bribed by Special Interests; and through this chain of bribery, the people were robbed and plundered. Those who protested against the villainy and treachery of politicians, were mocked and ridiculed by the "gum shoe" tribe. They were jeered, sneered, slandered and maligned by many supposedly sane and good people. Frequently we heard the epithet, "anarchist" and "alarmist" applied by a thousand "barkers" to those who endeavored to free the ballot-box from contaminating influences and the stigma of disgrace. But a few brave men and fearless women continued to shell the walls behind which crouched the vile slanderers and the corrupt politicians, who bribed the voters, corrupted the offices, and disgraced the institutions of our land. When we think of the infamy, it should make our cheeks burn and glow with the hectic flush of shame. At last, however, the walls of infamy are beginning to crumble and the corrupt politician and disgraceful demagogue are being forced out into the open. It is unreasonable to believe that unscrupulous methods and corrupt politics will forever curse and disgrace our land. Ah, no! The signs of the times say nay, nay, nay! And to-day, the people are demanding clean men, clean elections, and honest ballot, and a fair count. Surely, we are laying the foundation of a grand temple of the future, not the temple of a favored few, but of all the people, within, with appropriate rites, will be celebrated the glorious victories won for Humanity.

Unscrupulous politicians, disgraceful demagogues, and corrupt officials are becoming alarmed. They realize the people are in earnest. They see "the handwriting on the wall," and are beginning to recant. They are proclaiming to the people they will be good, loyal and devoted, now and hereafter. There is every reason to believe they will keep their word, because the people are demanding they shall. Everything forebodes better times coming. Every individual who loves flag, home, and country, should lend his energy and genius in freeing the Municipality, State and Nation from political serfdom. Oh, political liberty, come and take up thine abode with the children of men forever!

Now, as the old politicians are confessing their past sins, and the fledglings are chirping in the nest, all singing "we'll be good! we'll be good!" it is just and proper the people should fan into flames the smoldering fires of patriotism, redouble their exertions, and march on to victory. They should see that the politicians, the office-seekers—were good during election time and fulfilled every promise made. This is a duty they owe themselves and to posterity. Our candidates for office are a splendid lot of men, and they have already adopted resolutions declaring they will neither use money, whisky, or any immoral or undue influence to secure their election to office. Now, let the people do as much. Let them endeavor to keep these pledges made by the candidates inviolate. Let the people get busy and hold mass meetings in every voting precinct in the county, circulate petitions and pledge themselves to carry out the great principles enunciated in the candidates resolutions for civic righteousness. Let them see there is no infraction of the pledge by any candidate. Let them act as a law and order league, and prosecute to the full extent of the law any man who would dare violate his oath. Do this, fellow citizens, and we will have a clean election, good men will fill our offices, and

our county will grow and prosper, and the people will become contented and happy.

Let us free our county and State of the stigma of disgrace. We can do it, citizens, patriots, if you will only act. Now is the accepted time. To-day is the day of salvation!

(We appreciate these kind words. The high stand taken by The Madisonian will never be lowered. It is our intention to improve the paper in equipment and try hard to give the people the best paper that hard work and energy will produce.)

Mr. John S. Lawrence

Mr. John S. Lawrence editor of the Cadiz Record, had the honor of being chosen President of The Kentucky Press Association at its recent meeting at Olympia Springs.

He is a man of the highest standing, an eminent journalist and also has the distinction of having carried the electoral vote for Wilson and Marshall to Washington.

Here's to you, brother editor, long life and prosperity in your new field of endeavor.

What flour makes the best and most biscuit? Zarings Patent of course. 24-3f

"Loo-ok!"

You are invited to come to the election August 2, 1913, and

Vote for
J. B. Walker
for County Clerk 21-4f

BALKED.

Candidates Take the Study

Two of the numerous candidates, Mr. Green Clay and Mr. Thomas H. Collins and perhaps others, balk on the matter of signing an agreement not to use money or other thing of value in the coming primary election. We do not know the ground of their refusal to sign and therefore do not undertake to make a statement in reference to it.

Some of the candidates, though in the city, cut the meeting. Others took to the woods to avoid the meeting. However the county committee will give all such another opportunity to read, understand and sign the agreement and will meet on next Saturday for that purpose.

Whisky, adulterated whisky as cheap as can be bought, is being used by some of the candidates. One man on coming from the court house Saturday said that he believed that there was five gallons of such stuff in the court house. Let's be charitable enough to believe, however, that he was seeing double; but the fact is he was duly sober and had not tasted the stuff. It is undoubtedly on tap for you can "smell him a yard off." A good way to test the candidates who are using this stuff is to try and get close to them. They will dodge a gentleman like one trying to evade a small pox suspect. Try them out—then put them out of the running, if guilty.

All of the candidates of Lincoln county have signed the pledge to refrain from the use of money or other thing of value to influence voters in the election. We published sometime ago the resolutions in full.

MANHATTAN SHIRTS

If you are particular to have a Shirt that is elegant in pattern and fit,

Try a Manhattan Make

There is none better and few that equal. Prices—\$1.50 to \$2.50.

For the man that wants a good Shirt cheaper we carry the WILSON BROS. line. They are exclusive in that they are better than the average medium priced Shirt. \$1.00 to \$1.50.

During the hot months you will enjoy the comfort of a cool, soft Shirt. We have them with soft collars, if you like.

RICE & ARNOLD

"THE ONE PRICE HOUSE"

The ROYAL TAILORS

Have selected us as being Richmond's Greatest Store equipped with the most modern and progressive ideas and having the qualities they demand before granting any house a franchise to tailor for them. When we make you a Suit IT IS RIGHT IN EVERY WAY. We have the line and are READY FOR YOU NOW!

Pay Less Dress Better

Your vacation suit put in the making today will be ready for you next week and it will be a work of art. New plaids, greys, serges in blue, black and pure white and any other thing you want.

Special This Week, \$23.50

for two piece suit tailor made in pure white serge or white with pin stripe or flannel. Any way you want it. Pants only \$7.00.

GET ROYAL TAILORED BY

W. D. OLDHAM & CO.

"Who Tailor Best In Richmond"

SERIAL STORY

STANTON WINS

By Eleanor M. Ingram

Author of "The Game and the Candle," "The Flying Mercury," etc.

Illustrations by Frederic Thornburgh

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SYNOPSIS:

At the beginning of great automobile race the mechanic of the Mercury, Stanton's machine, drops dead. Strange youth, Jesse Floyd, volunteers, and is accepted. In the race during the twenty-four hour race Stanton meets a stranger, Miss Carlisle, who introduces herself. The Mercury wins race. Stanton receives flowers from Miss Carlisle, which he ignores. Stanton meets Miss Carlisle on a train. They alight to take walk, and train leaves. Stanton and Miss Carlisle follow in auto. Accident by which Stanton is hurt is mysterious. Floyd, at lunch with Stanton, tells of his boyhood. Stanton again meets Miss Carlisle and they dine together. Stanton comes to track sick, but makes race. They have accident. Floyd hurt, but not seriously. At dinner Floyd tells Stanton of his twin sister, Jessica. Stanton becomes very ill and loses consciousness. On recovery, at his hotel Stanton receives invitation and visits Jessica. They go to theater together, and meet Miss Carlisle. Stanton and Floyd meet again and talk business. They agree to operate automobile factory as partners. Floyd becomes suspicious of Miss Carlisle. Stanton again visits Jessica, and they become fast friends. Stanton becomes suspicious of Miss Carlisle. Just before important race time needed for Stanton's car are delayed. Floyd traces the tires and brings them to camp.

CHAPTER XI—(Continued).

The precaution was justified. On the most dreaded angle of the course came the well-known explosion, immediately followed by a second from the opposite wheel, the Mercury toppled perilously.

Floyd was leaning over the back, unstrapping the extra tires, before Stanton had brought the car to a standstill. The two men were out on the ground together, dragging forth tools. Ringed about by pushing, exclaiming spectators, they worked with quick precision, wasting no time in speech. Dust-wrapped, two big cars sped by them, the red one hanging doggedly at the flank of the white.

"George thinks he's winnin'," lisped Floyd mockingly. "But he isn't goin' to; we are."

Stanton was on his feet again. "In with the tools," he directed, with brevity.

But the blue-black eyes and gray exchanged one smiling glance before the Mercury sprang forward.

The race began its third hour, as Stanton started out to regain his lost lead. It was noon, a dazzling, breathless noon of azure and gold. Down past the grand-stand with its heaving expanse of color and movement they swept again, the joyous applause coming to them across the roar of their own motor, and on between the walls of people into the quieter back stretch in pursuit of their rivals.

There was a bridge, back there, across a shallow running brook shut in by a strip of autumn-tinted woodland. "Car ahead!" Floyd cried suddenly, as they rushed around a curve and bore down on the crossing. "Look out—Stanton!"

In the center of the bridge was a reeling, staggering car, coming to a halt and striving to maintain its equilibrium meanwhile. The chain had broken loose, its driver afterward explained, and was lashing the under-mechanism to scrap metal. Seeing too late to stop his own machine, Stanton took the only chance of saving any of the four lives and tried to twist past the other car on the narrow bridge. Only a master-driver would have attempted the feat; Stanton carried it to the verge of success. They were along side, passing, when the edge of the wooden bridge gave way under the double strain. There was the rip of splintering planks, as the Mercury's outside wheels crushed through the flooring, a shuddering lurch.

"Jump!" Stanton shouted his vain command to Floyd, as they went down. The cool water lapped around his fingers, trickled revivingly across his intolerably painful arm, gurgling like a joyous voice as it passed by him. Slowly, with infinite effort, Stanton dragged himself up upon the other arm, the uninjured right. He must see; that was the imperious cry of brain and heart, to see. It seemed to him years ago that the Mercury had gone off the bridge, yet he knew the time could be but moments, since the ambulance had not come and he was still here.

His vision was clearing. Yes; there, half in the dainty brook, half on the green bank, lay the heap of bent and broken metal that had been the Mercury racing car. And beside it—

When he drove back the faintness that blackened the bright noon, Stanton began to drag his pain-racked body toward what lay beside the Mercury. Movement hurt, hurt unbearably, yet was a less anguish than thought. For he knew, knew the mechanic seldom escapes.

Floyd lay near the machine, unmolested to outward view, except for a cut over his temple and a stain of blood on his lips. His mask and cap were gone, one hand was flung out, palm upward, and the torn sleeve left bare the

slim arm crossed by the zigzag scar gained at Lowell. He looked very young and strangely grave, as the sunlight and tree-shadows flickered back and forth across his colorless face and shining bronze waves of hair.

"Floyd," Stanton articulated hoarsely. "Floyd!"

The brook gurgled cheerfully, a belated oriole flashed past a streak of flame. Stanton's head sank back down against his mechanic's inert hand, and the world fell out of knowledge.

CHAPTER XII.

Jess.

It was two weeks later when Ralph Stanton first reopened conscious eyes, this time upon the immaculate dreariness of a hospital room. A linen-clad nurse stood beside him, and at the foot of the bed was a gentleman unmistakably medical.

"Better, Mr. Stanton?" queried the latter, breezily professional.

"Floyd?" Stanton whispered, with difficulty. "Where is Jess Floyd?"

The doctor surveyed him oddly, hesitating. But the nurse stooped over him, her expression altering to impulsive compassion.

"Well, very well," she assured hastily. "Jes Floyd has gone home. Try to rest; try not to think of things."

He had known the truth before he asked the question. Stanton quietly turned his face to the wall and fainted, being very weak.

In his next conscious interval, he put another demand.

"Miss Floyd? She is alive?"

"Yes, oh yes," the nurse heartily affirmed. "Yes, indeed."

Once more Stanton turned to the wall. Jessica had not died when Jess did, then, according to her prediction; the tie of kinship had not held so far. She was in the little apartment, alone.

Later in the night his steady, silent gaze drew the attendant to his side.

"What is it? You are suffering more?"

"Ask her to stop singing," he begged. "It wasn't my fault. Ask her to stop."

The nurse took a glass from the table.

"There is no one singing, Mr. Stanton, no one at all. Drink this."

"No one? Not out there in the dark?"

"No."

He averted his gaze, and remained mute, unprotesting. After that he never lost memory again; not even in sleep, for he dreamed. Day and night, hour after hour, Jessica's monotonous song beat through his sick brain.

"Off, in the stillly night—"

His nights were not still, always when he closed his eyes he heard some one sobbing, Jessica Floyd weeping for her brother.



Stanton Surveyed Him With Blank Non-Recognition.

But gradually the last traces of delirium faded out. Slowly his superb health reasserted its dominion and brought Stanton back to normal life. The fractured bones knit, the other injuries healed.

He never spoke Floyd's name a second time. Nor did any one mention it to him. The head of the Mercury Company came out from New York to see him and express cordial sympathy. George, who had driven the Duplex to victory after the Mercury's wreck, came to visit him more than once; a blonde, cheery presence; as did the driver of the machine on the bridge who owned his own life to Stanton's cool fearlessness and skill. Mr. Green brought his fussy condolence. But none of them alluded to Jess Floyd. There was a curious constraint that marked them all, an air of watchfully keeping silent upon some subject constantly present in their minds. Stanton looked them through and through with his hollow blue-black eyes, and asked nothing.

It was two months before he could leave the hospital. Winter had shut in, raw and bleak. The day fixed for his departure, the doctor lingered in bidding him good-by.

"I have not wanted you to be worried, Mr. Stanton," he said brusquely. "Not on any account. But from the fact that your first question was 'Jes Floyd?' I imagine you feel some re-

sponsibility in that matter. May I ask where you are going?"

Before the spoken name Stanton winced, but steadily met the other's inquisitive eyes.

"To Miss Floyd," he responded.

The doctor held out a hearty hand. "Good, I was sure of it! A patient shows a lot of his character to his physician. Good luck to you—all kinds."

How did he know of unprotected Jessica Floyd? Stanton wearily pondered the question as he descended to the carriage. Or rather, how did he know of Stanton's feeling of responsibility toward her? The mechanic was supposed to take his chance with the driver. Perhaps delirium had revealed the close bond of friendship between Floyd and himself.

At the railroad station, a tall young man approached him, as the train whistled in the distance.

"My name is Richards," he announced, diffidently. "You're hardly on your feet yet, Mr. Stanton; if there is anything I can do for you on the trip into the city, I'd be glad."

Stanton surveyed him with blank non-recognition.

"You don't remember me?" the young man tried again. "Have you forgotten the cub reporter who followed you on the afternoon you were arrested for speeding your machine in Pelham Parkway? You let your companion give me the story."

Stanton put out his hand, the poignant memory unendurable.

"Yes, yes. What of it?"

"It gave me my start, it meant a big life for me; and I didn't forget it. I made the accounts of the accident at the Cup race as easy for Miss Floyd as I could, when they came out. There was bound to be some sensationalism."

"Thank you," Stanton made brief acknowledgment. "There is nothing that you can do for me."

The train was hissing at the platform, but the reporter pursued him a step farther.

"You, you'll look after Miss Floyd, Mr. Stanton? That's square?"

The driver turned an amazed resentful glance upon his questioner, his hand on the rail. But, hardly aware why, he answered, however glacially.

"Yes, sir."

The reporter beamed at him, radiant. "I knew it," he called, above the roar and clang of the starting train. "I knew it was all right."

A dull gray sky arched above a snow-patched landscape, furies of snow were in the harsh air. Stanton sat with unseeing eyes directed out the window, chin in hand, much as he had found Floyd sitting in the west-bound train the night they started for Indianapolis. September sunlight, October crimson and gold, all gone.

A delicate fragrance drifted around him, there was the frou-frou of soft garments as some one took the seat



Stanton Surveyed Him With Blank Non-Recognition.

facing him. Stanton looked up, and saw Valerie Carlisle opposite, her blond fairness framed in dark velvets and furs, her amber eyes regarding him from beneath the shadow of her wide plumed hat.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

U. S. Dentistry Abroad.

"An American at home, with or without toothache, is not much affected by the sign, 'Painless Dentistry,' but at sight of it in a foreign land he thrills pleasantly," a traveler said. "Its lure is not professional. Every tooth in his head may be perfectly sound, yet if stranded and homesick he welcomes that sign because all over Europe it is a sure indication that somewhere in the neighborhood lives a citizen of the United States. From the northernmost towns of Norway and Sweden to the boundaries of Sahara the words 'Painless dentistry' are likely to hit you in the eye at the most unexpected turning. Usually they are followed or preceded by 'American,' but that qualifying term is entirely unnecessary."

Increased Honors.

Farmer Judkins (with newspaper)—Wall, I swan! how that boy of St. Fax-on's is gittin' along. Last year he was made a furrin' ambassador, an' now, by crickey, the paper says he's a persona non grata.

Summer Hat That Milliner Considers Triumph of Art



Two views are given here of a mid-summer hat, which is a triumph of design for those occasions which only summertime brings. For the garden party, the hotel piazza, the open-air tea, the park concert and all the rest of our warm weather functions, this is an ideal bit of millinery.

The large shape (only modestly large at that) has a low round crown. Hemp or chip hats answer for this model. The crown is covered with white silk crepe showing a small rose and foliage in natural colorings. The brim has an overlay of white cross-grain ribbon with picot edge.

The brim is caught up at the back

and at the left side. A wreath of half bloom roses, beautifully shaded extends about the crown and over the brim following the line of the head, and disappearing when the droop begins at the back. A small ribbon ornament made of two crushed loops gives a finishing touch, which is remarkably original in mounting and altogether clever.

A parasol covered with the same silk as that used in covering the crown, is finished with the ribbon used on the brim. Its handle is of natural wood finished with heavy white silk tassel. Isn't it pretty?

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

LOW COLLARS WITH JABOTS

Idea of Fashion That Has Much to Recommend It in Its Dainty Appearance.

Second in position to the low collars are low collars with jabots, says the Dry Goods Economist. Many of the styles that are taking the best, bear marked resemblance to the low Robespierres of the last season, but this time was so overdone then that it is rarely heard now. The difference, however, lies in the shaping of the collar and the jabot. Some of the most striking of these low collars with jabots have the collar portion with extremely deep shoulder points and a flatly plaited broad jabot. Many of the best sellers are finished simply with a dainty hemstitching. Among the favored materials for the collar portion are plain and brocaded silk, crepe de chine, voile, linen, crepe and net. For the jabots, net and shadow lace are liked. In some instances the entire collar is made of the same material, the jabot portion being plaited and either hemstitched or lace trimmed.

Massage Yourself.

Just before going to bed one night each week slip into your room gown and draw a chair before the basin in your bathroom. Provide yourself with a Turkish towel, a face towel, an ordinary face cloth and face cream, sit and begin operations.

First, apply the cleansing cream, smearing it well in, removing what remains on the surface with the soft cloth. Then douse the face with very warm water. Cover the face with the soft cloth and sit back and rest while it remains, from three to five minutes. Remove it, and while the face is still hot from the cloth, rub in more cream and cover with a cloth dipped in water as cold as it is possible to have it. Allow this to remain a few minutes, then remove and wipe the face gently, dust with rice powder, and there you are, your skin feeling, and perhaps looking, as fresh as that of an infant. Remember this treatment should not be taken oftener than once a week, but then regularly.

Flowered Chiffon Linings.

The prettiest coat lining of the moment is certain flowered nylon. For some reason or another this has never had a real run for dresses. Flowered fabrics are apt to be a little difficult, not having enough of the subtle qualities we sum up in the one word "wearable." But as a lining, only revealed now and then flowered chiffons have a picturesque value not to be overlooked or ignored, and especially when chosen (as, of course, they would be), with a view to the color and texture of the material they are to line.

A pink nylon with mauve flowers lined a coat of lilac crepe de chine seen the other day, and the scheme was really nice. A little hint of mauve broche embroidered somewhere and worked in loose floss silk, would be in keeping. For the soft, caplike hat this broche crepe de chine is admirable, the soft dome crowns, which are flannel lined, being very picturesque in it.

When Bathing Children.

Some children are timid about venturing into a bathtub. Often the fright comes from being plunged bodily into water that is either too cold or too hot. Sometimes this plunge is accidental. One mother has solved the problem by laying a large Turkish towel in the tub and providing a small stool on which the child can sit part of the time. This is convenient when a little girl is having her hair washed. Instead of filling the tub with water, put in but a little. The use of the bath towel to prevent slipping is also suggested for elderly persons; especially if you do not have gum mat for this purpose.

CARE OF TAILORED CLOTHES

Especially Important if Wearer Would Get the Best Results for Money Expended.

The value of taking proper care of tailored clothes is seldom fully realized, but it is really almost as important as the proper cut. A tailored suit should be thoroughly brushed as soon as it is taken off, especially the bottom of the skirt and the collar of the coat. The coat should be put on a padded hanger, which in turn should be hung on a pole in the closet, so that the garment will not come in too close contact with anything else. The skirt should be hung by two tapes placed at each side of the belt, or else clenched by trousers hangers. In the latter case the waistband of the skirt should be folded in half and the hangers closed over it.

Pressing and repairing are equally important. A wrinkled suit is shorn of its style, and one with a loose skirt braid, a frayed edge or a shabby lining is beyond the pale. When more than just a stitch is needed a small tailor should be employed.

Such details as these are all-important from an economical standpoint, as they preserve the suit and give the well-groomed air that is so essential to smartness.

DAINTY SUMMER DRESS.



Model of lingerie with rich eyelet embroidery and plaited ruffle with valenciennes insertions. Belt and cash of pink taffeta.

New Straw.

The shaded colorings that appear in feather trimmings appear in the form of shaded straw. One beautiful hat is shaded from the darkest and richest shade of purple through the tone known as "dregs of wine" up to the palest pink lavender. The heavier tones appear on the softly rolled brim and the lighter tints on the crown.

The ribbons and feathers that trim this hat are shaded in like fashion.—London Daily Mirror.

Brightening the Hair.

To brighten blonde hair, add juice of half a lemon and one teaspoonful of salt of tartar to the first water of the shampoo. Rinse thoroughly. Some people find about half a wine-glass of light-colored ale, used in the water once a week, or every two weeks, keeps the hair light.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR JUNE 22

BLINDING EFFECT OF SIN.

LESSON TEXT—Amos 6:1-8.
GOLDEN TEXT—"Seek good, and not evil, that ye may live." Amos 6:14.

Amos was the third of the minor prophets and prophesied concerning Israel, in the days of Uzziah, king of Judah, about 790 B. C. His name means "burden" and his prophecy reveals a sore one. Though outwardly prosperous, and victorious upon the battlefield, indeed Israel's "golden age," yet this prophet reveals that it was an age of lead as well, for he shows that associated with political and material prosperity was a gross moral corruption; even as was the case in the declining days of the Roman Empire and as was the state of France just preceding the days of the French Revolution. This is certainly a lesson for our day. Blessed as we have been so abundantly, we need to pause and examine the framework of our political and moral life.

God's Proclamation.

"Woe to them that are at ease in Zion" (verse 1). What an indictment, and of how many can this be said in this present day. The state of Israel spoken of by Amos has come down through the ages. We must not, of course, suppose that all were in that state, but rather the majority. Anyone at all interested or familiar with present-day church life knows how few are concerned with the fundamental work of the church, viz., seeking to save the lost. Not only our indifference to those of heathenism but of our neighbors and companions. How much are we concerned with the groans and the cry of intemperance except perhaps to shed a few crocodile tears and straightway forget? But God by the mouth of the prophet proclaims "Woe." We are not called to "ease" but to work, not alone to enjoy but to suffer. Tim. 2:12. If we are to escape the woe we must bestir ourselves and not be at ease. This of course refers to the war being waged against evil and not to any matter of our personal salvation, Phil. 4:6, 7, R. V. Pet. 5:7. This is the ease of indifference to God's honor and the peril of men out of Christ.

The prophet then points to the nations that bordered about (verse 2) and warns them that like as they had come and gone, risen to eminence and power and sunken to obscurity and decay, so also will Israel unless it bestir itself. America is strong and proud but is just as weak as those that have gone before. We could not stand half-slave and half-free, no more can we stand half-intoxicated and half-sober. We may seek to put off the evil day (verse 3) but whatsoever we sow that shall we also reap, Gal. 6:7. Israel relied upon the fortified mountains round about, only to find later such support to be a broken reed, for the day of reckoning came (9:10). Sinners scoff at warning, hell is a myth, judgment and death a long way off, 2 Pet. 3:4. Governments put off the proper course of action for political reasons and the people perish. Witness intemperance in America, opium (due to England's perfidy) in China, and slavery in Africa. Can God be a righteous God and overlook these things? "Where there is no vision (knowledge of the need and the resources at our command) the people perish," e. g., throw off restraint R. V., Prov. 29:18. Lacking a vision, nations, families and individuals alike perish. Rather than to face the issue (verse 4) we give ourselves to ease and to the enjoyments of the sensual nature. "Because sentence against the evil work is not executed speedily, therefore the heart of the sons of men is fully set in them to do evil" Eccl. 8:11; and so to the chant of music (verse 5) they drink bowls of wine (verse 6) and anoint themselves with choice ointments but are not concerned about the affliction of Joseph, Gen. 45, the chosen ones of God.

Display of Wealth.

Here we have a terrific indictment. These people abounded in "superfluities" (margin) suggesting something of the lavish display of wealth we are constantly beholding, each seeking to outvie the other, whereas God is calling the Christian to a life of simplicity as the price of power. The intemperance way some professed Christians load up with diamonds, the straining to attract attention by means of dress, as well as other forms of display, demands that we pause and ask what will be the outcome, let alone the effect upon the Kingdom. See I Peter 3:3, 4; I Tim. 2:9, 10; Luke 6:24, 25; Matt. 16:24.

"Therefore" (verse 7). "Back of every effect is an adequate cause." Back of the fall of Babylon was a corrupt court, back of the fall of Rome an enervated, morally emancipated people; back of the fall of Jerusalem a disobedient race who trespassed once too often.

In bringing this lesson before our younger scholars we can tell the story of Israel's outward prosperity and call attention to the fact that like the tall oak, if its heart is rotten, it will fall and decay. Emphasize various other kinds of intemperance, in speech, games, wealth, tobacco, etc.

FEAR A DEFECTION

DEMOCRATIC SENATORS THINK
FOUR OF THEIR NUMBER MAY
BEAT TARIFF BILL.

DOUBTFUL ONES ARE NAMED

Anxiety, However, Seems Unfounded
and Senate Probably Will Pass
Measure for President Wilson
Holds the Whip Hand.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—There seems to have been recently a revival of the early fear of the Democratic senators that some of their number may break away from party control on the final vote on the tariff bill and thus defeat, so far as the senate can, the measure to which Woodrow Wilson and the party leaders have given their adherence. The belief of the observers of things legislative, that is the belief of men not engaged in the work as senators or representatives, is that the leaders' fear is not well founded and that the senate will sanction the bill as it was sent over by the house, with, however, a few changes which will make rather for lower than for higher rates.

The Democrats say it is a good deal of a victory for a president of the United States to have won over to his way of tariff thinking virtually all the members of the houses of congress.

Defection of Four Feared.

The fear of the Democratic senate leaders that there may be a defection from the ranks when the voting time comes concerns itself only with four senators and they are named very fearfully by the men who say it is possible in two cases and certain in two other cases that they will desert. The senators named are Thornton and Ransdell of Louisiana, Walsh of Montana and Newlands of Nevada. A good many Democrats do not believe that in any circumstances Newlands will vote against the tariff bill.

If three Democratic senators bolt on the final voting roll call it means that, provided the Republicans, progressive Republicans and the one Progressive vote solidly against the bill, there will be a tie on the vote which must be broken by the vote of Vice-President Marshall.

If four Democratic senators refuse to vote for the bill the opposition will carry by a majority of one and the vice-president will not be called upon to do anything. There is a feeling, however, among a good many of the Democrats that if four of their party shall decide not to sanction the measure with their votes they can depend upon one senator from the other side to vote for the bill, thus creating a tie and giving Vice-President Marshall the right to decide the fate of the bill in favor of the administration.

Things That May Happen.

What may happen, if Democratic fears are realized, is that four party senators may vote against the free trade provisions of the bill when they are offered in amendment form, thus giving the bill an entirely different appearance than the house leaders and the administration would like it to bear.

If the senate should decline to accept free wool and free sugar, the most important free trade features of the measure, it is altogether probable that the house would refuse to concur. But if the house did concur and the bill was passed in a form not to the liking of Woodrow Wilson, it is believed in Washington that he will veto it and do it with as sharp a message as ever was penned in the White House.

When the political campaign comes on next year it will be within the power of the administration to let the voters of the country know what it thinks about the action of Democratic senators and representatives who, as Mr. Wilson views it, did not vote in accordance with the dictates of the Democratic platform adopted at Baltimore. The president, Democratic leaders say, believe that a vote against the Underwood bill as it is framed is a vote against Democratic tariff principles. Therefore, it is said he will feel justified in giving the record of recalcitrants to the country. A good many Democrats in the house, it is known, voted for some of the provisions of the tariff bill even though they did not like them and if the senate passes the measure virtually as the president wants it, and all fears aside as it seems most likely to do, it will be known that several of the senators voted for some things which at heart they did not like. The summary of the situation might be that Mr. Wilson is still master of the tariff situation even though expressed fears in some quarters are to the contrary.

It makes no difference what a man's politics are, if he happens to come in contact with the president of the United States he must admit that he is a man of determination and that he intends to have his way as long as he thinks his way is right. Democrats, Republicans and Progressives may as well make up their mind to this condition for it is attested in its truth by men of all parties here in Washington, who talk about it freely and frequently with admiration for what they call the "back-bone element" in Woodrow Wilson. Legislation as he wants it is likely to go through and he, so it is said, is ready to stand or to fall by the resulting effects on the country.

Never Misses a Name.

There have been just as many secretaries to the president as there have been presidents of the United States. In the years long passed the secreta-

ries did not come as much into the public notice as they do today. The change is not due in any way to "pushing" qualities on the part of the modern secretaries, but it is due to the fact that their duties are so much more onerous and that they are compelled to stand between the president and an ever pressing and sometimes importunate public.

When Joseph P. Tumulty first came to Washington as secretary to the president, the wonder of stranger visitors to the White House was how Tumulty knew their names. Now of course a good many cards were presented, and at times it was possible for the secretary to know the card corresponding to the caller, but not always. Tumulty, however, invariably called each man by his right name, and saw eyebrow after eyebrow arch in surprise.

It is a great thing to know a man's name, for it goes some distance along the self-esteem route to help a man bear up against a final, if gently administered, disappointment. How did Tumulty know the names at the outset?

Do They Use an Eye Code?

The suspicion has been that the secretary, and the assistant secretary, Rudolph Forster, who knows the name of every living man between East Cape and Mendocino, had a Morse alphabet which they dotted and dashed out by means of a rapid winking.

Tumulty's desk is at the south side of a goodly sized reception room. Forster's desk is at the west side of a room adjoining, but there is an open doorway between the offices, and the line of vision from Tumulty's desk to Forster's is as straight and unclouded as the daily walk of the upright man. Tumulty knew everybody's name before he spoke to him, and if the information was not conveyed by an eye code it was conveyed in some subtle, illusive manner which was past the discovery of the curious.

If Forster did the telegraphing and was himself at a loss for a name—which hardly seems possible, by the way—he had only to call up a base station at his immediate left, where sits Thomas Brabney, who knows the sur, Christian and middle name of nine-tenths of the men born Americans. Today Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the president, knows everybody's name, and pretty nearly everybody's personality. Joseph is as wise a man as his namesake of the Old Testament, although his name probably was given him in honor of one of the two Josephs of the gospel.

Some people say that, of course, Washington correspondents write nice things about presidents' secretaries. It might be suggested that the files be searched in order that it may be known that some things not altogether nice have been written about some of them.

Tumulty's Great Success.

Joseph P. Tumulty is a good fellow, and, moreover, he has been astoundingly successful with a new and trying job. He has to send away men who are bent on seeing Mr. Wilson, but he knows how to send them away with their heads up and a pleased light in their eyes. Senators, members, department officials and stranger visitors drop in and drop down into seats of the chaired circle. Tumulty swings round the circle, calls everybody by name, asks what he can do for him, and makes a lightning differentiation. Some men see the president and some do not, but all of them get satisfaction out of their visits. New Jersey must have a good preparatory school for the District of Columbia.

William Loeb, Jr., talked for Theodore Roosevelt on many occasions. Loeb and Tumulty are absolutely different temperamentally, but they are very much alike in method. Tumulty is not afraid to speak for his chief, and in being unafraid, he shows that he knows his ground, that no rebuke is in store, and that he has added just so much to the time which Woodrow Wilson can give to the contemplation of the tariff and the currency.

Joseph P. Tumulty is a hard worker. If he were not a willing worker he would not be secretary to the president. There are millions of roses in Washington at all seasons of the year, out of doors or in the hothouses, but none of them has ever been plucked to help make a bed of roses for the man who acts as secretary to the president of the United States.

Moslem Uprising?

Learned gentlemen who never are happy, except when getting scared, are calling the world to look with terror on the specter of a Mohammedan "holy war" against Christian nations. "If Moslems of India should revolt against Britain, those of Caucasus and central Asia again against Russia and those of North Africa turn on France," exclaim these highbrow scaremongers, "think what would happen?"

The first thing that would happen would be a terrific thrashing for Moslems who embarked on such a suicidal enterprise.

A Mohammedan holy war is possible, perhaps; but extremely improbable. Islam has no rallying point. Turkey, the strongest independent Moslem nation, has just been whipped by a coalition of little Christian states. Arabia is too remote. Persia is helpless. North Africa and India are well guarded. Most important of all, Mohammedan states are too backward in civilization to act together.

Certainly.

"When I forbid my child to cross the street, and she insists, I permit her to cross it, and then I spank her on the other side." "That's the side I always spank mine on, too."

TWO SCORE ARE SERIOUSLY HURT

TROLLEY CARS HAVE REAR-END COLLISION—WAS RUNNING FORTY MILES AN HOUR.

CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS

Wreck Occurs at a Sharp Curve—Women and Children Buried Under Steel Timbers.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

St. Louis, Mo.—Forty persons, mostly women and children, were injured in a rear-end street car collision on the Creve Coeur Lake line, in St. Louis county. Fifteen of them will die, it is said. A score of others were bruised and cut by flying glass. The accident occurred near Overland park. Both were open-air cars, running on a four-minute schedule, and crowded with about 100 picknickers each. The trolley of the first car came off just as it rounded a curve, leaving the car in darkness. Before the trolley had been replaced, the second car, running at a speed of 40 miles an hour, crashed into the rear. The cars were interlocked and both telescoped. A passenger ran a mile to telephone for a wrecker. Nineteen of the injured were taken to the Missouri Baptist sanitarium and others were treated by physicians at Overland. The others helped one another to bandage their wounds and were brought into town on a wrecker. The crash knocked women and children out from either side of the cars into the gulley beside the tracks. The shrieks of the children, frantic mothers and other injured passengers who were buried under timbers and steel brought farmers and automobiles to the scene from a radius of half a mile. The open-air cars were twice the length of the city street cars and had only awnings as roofs. Criminal carelessness is charged by the police. It is said by them that needless time was lost in replacing the trolley pole of the forward car. This was the scene of a smaller accident two years ago.

KILLED AT "DEAD MAN'S CURVE."

Atlanta, Ga.—J. M. Murphy, an Atlanta shoe manufacturer, was instantly killed when his automobile, in rounding "Dead Man's Curve," on the Peachtree road, collided head-on with a trolley car. Three men riding with Murphy escaped with minor injuries.

WIFE SEES HUSBAND KILLED.

Pittsburg, Pa.—W. B. Burd, 54 years old, holding an important position in the operating department of the Pennsylvania railroad, was killed when an automobile in which he was riding overturned, pinning him under it.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Corn—No. 2 white 63½c, No. 3 white 63½c, No. 4 white 59½c, No. 2 yellow 62½c, No. 3 yellow 61½c, No. 4 yellow 60½c, No. 2 mixed 62½c, No. 3 mixed 61½c, No. 4 mixed 58½c, white ear 60½c, yellow ear 59½c, mixed ear 58½c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$14.50@15, standard timothy \$13.50@14, No. 2 timothy \$12.75@13, No. 3 timothy \$10.50@11, No. 1 clover mixed \$13, No. 2 clover mixed \$10@11.50, No. 1 clover \$10, No. 2 clover \$7.

Oats—No. 2 white 42½c, standard white 41½c, No. 3 white 41½c, No. 4 white 38½c, No. 2 mixed 39½c, No. 3 mixed 39½c, No. 4 mixed 38½c.

Wheat—No. 2 red 1.05@1.08, No. 3 red 97c@1.03, No. 4 red 78c@90c.

Eggs—Prime firsts 18c, firsts 17c, ordinary firsts 15½c, seconds 14c.

Poultry—Hens, heavy, over 4 lbs, 15½c; 4 lbs and under, 15½c; old roosters, 10c; springers, 1 to 1½ lb, 25c@30c; 2 lbs and over, 12c@20c; ducks, 4 lbs and over, 12c; white, under 4 lbs, 10c; turkeys, 8 lbs and over, 15½c; young, 15½c.

Cattle—Shippers 7.25@8.10; butcher steers, extra light 7.85@8, good to choice 7.35@7.75, common to fair 6.50@7.25; heifers, extra light, 3, good to choice 7.60@7.90, common to fair 6.25@7.50; cows, extra 6.25, good to choice 5.50@6.15, common to fair 4.40@5.40; canners, 3.25@4.25.

Bulls—Bologna 3.60@7.10, extra 7.15@7.25; fat bulls 7.25.

Calves—Extra 10.25, fair to good 7.50@10, common and large 5.50@9.75.

Hogs—Selected medium shippers 8.80@9.85, good to choice packers and butchers 8.75@8.80, mixed packers 8.65@8.75, stags 4.50@6.75, extra 3.85; common to choice heavy fat sows 5.50@7.75, extra 7.80@7.90; light shippers 8.65@8.80; pigs (100 lbs and less) 5.50@8.70.

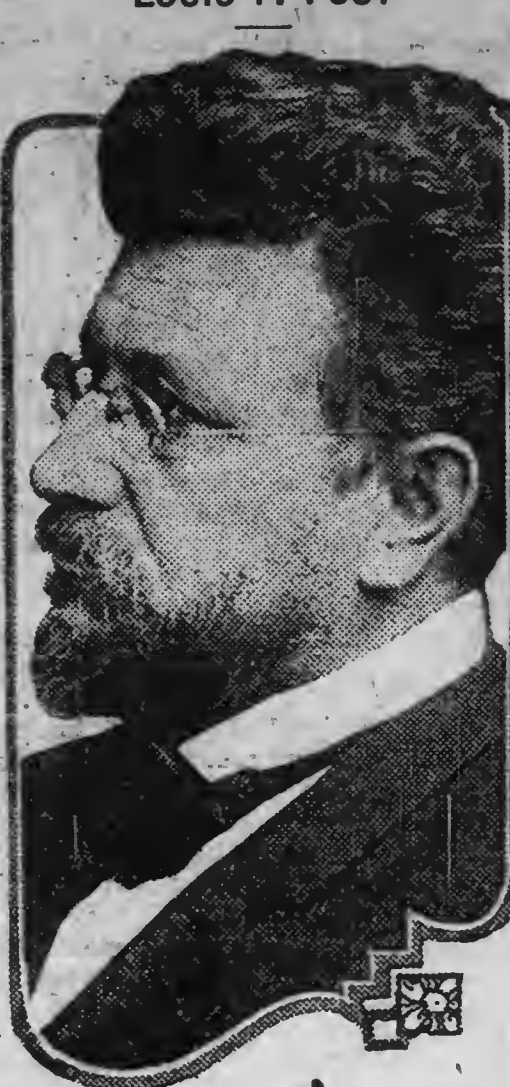
Sheep—Extra 4.35@4.50, good to choice 4.45@4.25, common to fair 3.75@3.85, heavy sheep 3.50@4.

Spring Lambs—Extra 3.80@3.65, good to choice 3.75@3.50, common to fair 3.50@3.25, heavy lambs (75-90 lbs) 3.75@3.75, yearlings 3.50@3.50.

MOTOR CYCLES COLLIDE.

Oakland, Cal.—Three persons were killed when two motorcycles collided on "Death Curve," on the Oakland football boulevard. The dead: John Wesley Hoffelt, 19 years old; Miss Natalia Shultif, 19; George Sousa, 21. The accident occurred when Sousa and Miss Shultif, who were returning to Oakland, essayed the "Death Curve" at a speed estimated at 70 miles an hour. Hoffelt was traveling in the opposite direction. Sousa looked back and he went into the curve.

LOUIS F. POST



Louis Freeland Post of Chicago, who has just taken up his duties as assistant secretary of the new department of labor, is a noted author and editor and advocate of the single tax.

W. VIRGINIA'S JUBILEE

Commonwealth Commemorates Its Fiftieth Birthday.

President Wilson Flashes Signal for Opening of State's Natal Day Celebration.

Wheeling, W. Va., June 16.—The jubilee celebration of West Virginia's fiftieth birthday was ushered in today when President Wilson, at the White House in Washington, pressed a button which in this city released 1,000 carrier pigeons and 1,000 toy balloons bearing passes of admission to all amusements. Also, as the president disengaged himself for a moment from affairs of state and pressed the tiny electric button, a bell rang before the speaker's stand, there was a flash of light and the signal was simultaneously flashed by the pressure of the president's fingers to the capitols of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio and West Virginia.

There had been a dead hush in the throng that assembled before the speaker's stand where sat Gov. H. D. Hatfield and many prominent West Virginians who are to take part in the ceremonies. Many men held watches in their hands. Suddenly came the ring of the bell, the flare of the light and the release of the pigeons and the balloons. Governor Hatfield's daughter, seated in the stand, leaned forward and plucked a flower from a huge bouquet in the midst of which had appeared the light flashed by the president from Washington.

Preceding the official opening there were speeches of welcome to the visitors by Governor Hatfield and others. Tomorrow there are to be floral parades and baby pageants, followed in the evening by spectacles of various sorts. On Thursday there are to be industrial, military and G. A. R. parades. Friday is West Virginia's grand jubilee day, when the actual "birthday" will be celebrated. There is to be a children's parade, an educational exhibit, speeches by Governor Hatfield, the mayor of Wheeling and others and the reading of the prize poem. Saturday is Mardi Gras day, with fantastic parades at night by clubs and orders of the city.

MORRIS OUT FOR SENATOR

Lieutenant Governor of Wisconsin Announces Candidacy; Will Have La Follette's Support.

La Crosse, Wis., June 16.—Lieutenant Governor Tom Morris, a resident of La Crosse, announced his candidacy for United States senator to succeed Isaac Stephenson. This action is the first step in what is expected to be one of the hardest fights yet witnessed in state politics, with the La Follette forces backing Morris lined up on one side and the McGovern forces on the other. Governor McGovern is generally counted on to be the opposition candidate.

Chicago Heat Kills.

Chicago, June 16.—One death and several heat prostrations were a forerunner of the hottest weather Chicago expects to endure this season. Horace M. Smith, aged sixty, died. Heart failure, caused by heat, was given as the cause.

\$350,000 Fire in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Md., June 14.—Fire in the boiler room of the Martin Wagner company's plant, Wagner's Point, destroyed nine buildings, causing a total loss of \$350,000. About 400 workmen will be thrown out of employment.

Blind Girl Recovers Sight.

London, June 16.—After being blind for eleven months, Katherine Walsh, a domestic servant employed in Manchester, recovered her sight while weeping at the grave of her grandmother. The girl had been under medical treatment, but all hope for her had been given up.

Social Forms and Entertainment



A June Birthday Party.

A little girl whom the gods had favored by permitting her to make her entrance into this mortal sphere on a sunny day in June always had her birthday celebration on the lawn. Each year this affair, which was always a costume or character party, was looked forward to not only by the participants in the party pageant, but by the grown-ups who were to view the scene.

The invitations requested the guests to come costumed as the flower designated. These notes were written in gold ink on pale pink paper, tied to a pink rosebud and delivered from a rose trimmed basket.

The girls came as "roses" in all their varieties. Then there were lily of the valley, violet, lily, daisy, pansy, black-eyed Susan, etc. The boys were sunflowers, bachelor's buttons, tulips, red carnations, and chrysanthemums. Jack in the Pulpit and Johnny Jump Up were also represented. Crepe tissue paper and cheap gauzes, tinsels and cambrics entered largely into the construction of the costumes worn.

Soap bubbles occupied the first part of the afternoon, the tennis court being the place selected for the contest. The girls blew the bubbles and the boys fanned them over the net; the opposite side tried to keep the bubbles from going over. The side getting ten bubbles over first won the prize. Then things were reversed and the boys "blew" and the girls "fanned." Glycerin in the proportion of a tablespoonful to a pint of water was used for blowing the bubbles, and the pipes had a rim of soap around them inside the bowl which causes the fairy balls to grow to immense size and the glycerin gives lasting qualities unknown to the plain soapy water. There were prizes for this contest consisting of flower-shaped candy boxes filled with candied rose-petals.

At five o'clock supper was served from a long table over which a canopy of paper roses had been made by putting up tall stakes at regular intervals from which these garlands were fastened; the roof was made by criss-crossing heavy wire and covering with vines. The roses were suspended by fine florist wire and the effect was excellent.

The refreshments consisted of minced chicken sandwiches, lemonade, sugar wafers, strawberry ice

cream, and a huge bird-cake in a wreath of pink roses. Pink candies in rosebud holders graced the cake.

A Jolly Bird Party.

This little bird guessing contest delighted the hearts of a party of school children. The oldest was fifteen and the youngest ten. The latter was awarded the boy's prize, which was a match scratcher, made by mounting a bird from Mexico done in real feathers. The invitations were decorated with sepia drawings of birds done by the young hostess. The questions and answers were:

A jolly out-door time?—A meadow lark.

What hunters sometimes do?—Kill-deer.

A quaint, old-fashioned name?—Phoebe.

Used in decorations?—Bunting.

From whom do you buy meat?—Butcher bird.

A color Quakers like?—Dove.

An unsteady light?—Flickers.

Material for summer trousers?—Duck.

A stupid fellow?—Booby.

A boy's name?—Bob White.

What friends do?—Chat.

Never seen in summer?—Snow.

An amusement for children?—Teeter.

What farmers need in harvest?—Thrasher.

What a dog does when happy?—Wag tail.

A colored tool?—Yellow hammer.

A celebrated artist?—Whistler.

The dining room had five or six cages of canaries suspended from branches of trees, and there was a cage over the table with trailing vines that made a most effective centerpiece. A doll's gilt bird cage was awarded the little girl most successful in guessing. The places were found at the table by bird-shaped cards done in water color. With the chocolate, funny, fat bird doughnuts and bird cookies were served, and there were nests filled with candy eggs at each place.

Star Decoration.

A table decoration that elicited much favorable comment from the guests was a five-pointed star, made of tin, and filled with flowers. The place cards were star-shaped and bore appropriate quotations, such as: Look; how the floor of heaven is thick laid with patines of bright gold.

Who can count the stars of heaven, Who sing their influence on this lower world?

Silently, one by one, in the infinite meadows of heaven

Blossomed the lovely stars, the forget-me-nots of the angels.

Ye stars, which are the poetry of heaven.

The ices and cakes were star-shaped and the hostess wore a beautiful jeweled star in her hair.

MADAME MERRI.

Dainty Summer Portiere. Red bordered white toweling, held together with wide rick-rack braid, makes a pretty portiere to hang in a girl's room.

Three Costumes That Are Worthy of Special Notice



The costume at the left is a design suitable for navy serge, and will be found useful for everyday wear.

The skirt wraps over in front from left side in a point where it is trimmed with two buttons and braid loops.

The coat is cut with the points of front wrapping over from right to left; there is no collar, but the blouse collar of white silk, hemmed at edges, lies over the neck of coat; cuffs of the same are tacked in the wrists of sleeves, and can be easily removed.

Hat of mauve fancy straw, trimmed with mauve and white ospreys.

Materials required for the costume: Five yards 44 inches wide, 4½ yards lining silk for coat, 4 buttons.

The next shows a pretty indoor dress. The skirt is in honey-colored fine cashmere. It has panels front and back, the sides being draped up under them; buttons and loops trim panels.

The smart coat is of satin the same color as skirt; it is cut Magyar. The fronts below the bust are cut

away to show a full vest of broche which matches the collar; buttons trim front and basque, and lace ruffles finish the sleeves.

Materials required: 2½ yards cashmere 46 inches wide, 1½ yard satin 42 inches wide, 20 buttons, one-half yard broche 22 inches wide, 1½ yard lace 4½ inches wide.

In the last a smart costume of striped and plain material is shown. The skirt is in hazel brown and black stripe, the wrapped seam up center front and back being piped with black.

The blouse coat of plain is cut with long shoulders, to which the sleeves are cut in wrapped seams; the collar and cuffs are of the stripe.

Touque of swathed tulle in a pretty shade of mauve, trimmed with a feather mount.

Materials required: 2½ yards 44 inches wide, for skirt, three-eighths yard satin 22 inches wide on the cross 2½ yards 44 inches wide for coat, 2 yards silk 42 inches wide for lining.